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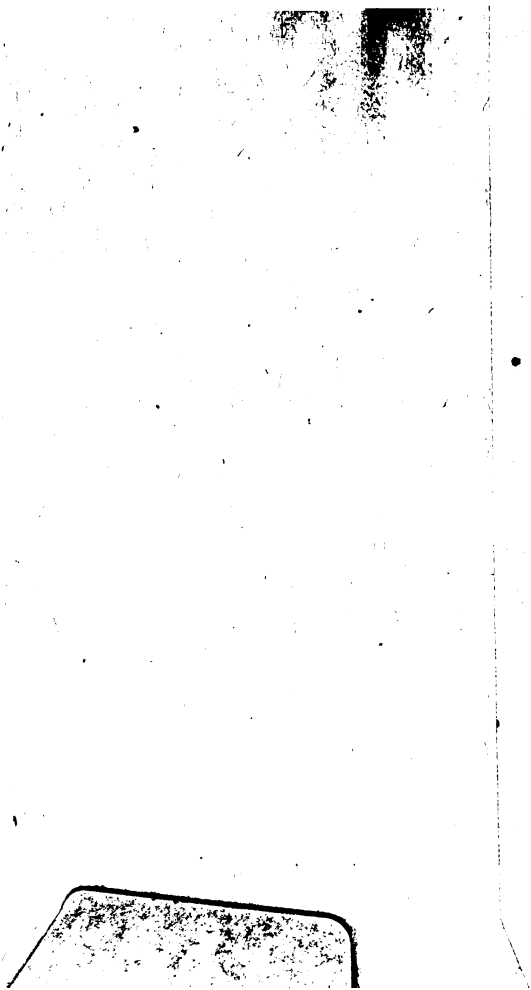

Johnston

CHRYSAL;

OR THE

ADVENTURES OF A GUINEA.

WHEREIN ARE EXHIBITED

VIEWS OF SEVERAL STRIKING SCENES,

WITH

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THE MOST NOTED PERSONS IN EVERY RANK OF LIFE, WHOSE HANDS IT PASSED THROUGH.

IN

AMERICA, ENGLAND, HOLLAND, GERMANY, AND PORTUGAL.

——Hold the Mirror up to Nature,
To shew Vice its own image, Virtue its own likeness,
And the very age and body of the times
His form and pressure. SHAKSPEARE.

Cui capit, ille facit.

BY AN ADEPT.

VOL. IV.

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CHRYSAL:

OR, THE

ADVENTURES OF A GU

CHAP. I.

Chrysal continues the account of the me
history of a remarkable person is given for
ble purpose. His pleasures bring him
from which he extricates himself by makin
servient to his interest, and gets into a go
Not content with the mother, he casts his
daughter also, but is disappointed, and forc
with a share of her fortune, for procuring
riage for another. He resolves to be a GRE.
for that purpose breaks with his KEEPER,
got from her all she had to give.

ONE of the most specious arguments all
the obligation to virtue, is the success that
served to attend the violation of it, in the ge
of the world. Of this you see the strongest in
this age has afforded, in that man who sits at
of the superior, wrapped up in the conscio
own importance, and smiling contemptuously
pany around him, while they believe he is joi
mirth.

A particular account of his life would lead
length. It would seem a satire on mankin
detail of the actions of one man. How

sketch of it may be of advantage, by unveiling this n
tery in the conduct of heaven; and proving the in
ficiency of the highest prosperity to confer happiness, e
in the hour of attainment, when that prosperity is not fou
ed in, and procured by virtue, I will just run over the g
heads of his story, with that brevity, which the disagr
bleness of the subject naturally dictates.

The opening of his life gave no prospect of his pre
exalted station. Pleasure in every licentious excess s
dissipated a small patrimony; and he was hardly ente
into man's estate, when want, of his own earning, be
to stare him in the face.

The peculiar cast of a man's mind is in nothing m
strongly shewn, than in the expedients he has recourse
in order to extricate him from difficulties. Instead of q
ting the vices which had brought him into this embarr
ment, he resolved on the first alarm to build his hopes
fortune on them, by pursuing them in a different mann
Experienced in all the mysteries of intrigue, he knew
age and deformity will purchase pleasures, for which yo
and beauty expect to be flattered, if not even paid. Un
strained therefore by any scruples of honour or conscien
he directly determined to fix upon some wealthy femal
the former class, and never doubted making her passion
pay him manifold, what he had expended on the gratif
tion of his own.

I see the abhorrence with which the mention of su
scheme strikes you. Venal prostitution in the female
though cut off from every other method of prolon
wretched existence, is the lowest state to which it c
What then can be said of a man, who, uncompelled
irresistible necessity, voluntarily gives up the dig
nature, and hiring himself to be the slave of lusts,
a disgrace to it, contentedly eats the bread of i
vice? language yet wants a name for such ba

This hopeful scheme was no sooner formed

a dying husband had left the accumulated wealth of several ages of successful industry. Such a quarry engaged all his attention in the pursuit. He paid his addresses to her, though destitute of every thing that could raise natural desire, with so much assiduity and warmth, that she readily received him into her good graces; and in return for the pleasure she found in his conversation, lavished her fortune upon him with a profusion that even exceeded his hopes.

From the principle on which he set out, it may be judged that he did not neglect to improve such an opportunity of repairing his broken fortunes, and laying up a fund for a future day, out of the overflowing of her untimely fondness. But unbounded as her generosity was, he was far from being content, while any thing farther remained possible to be got from her. Beside the great wealth, which was directly in her power, a very large estate was by family settlements to descend to an only daughter, whom she had by her husband. As soon therefore as her modest lover had got possession of the former, his heart yearned for the latter also, with as much greediness, as if his wants were only encreased by his acquisitions.

But though he was seldom long at a loss for means to accomplish any thing he had in view, as he was under no restraint from principle in the choice of them, there was an obstacle in his way here, which all the fertility of his genius could not surmount. This was his connection with the mother, the nature of which he well knew would never let her consent to a scheme destructive of itself; for he had no fear of her making opposition from motives of honour or virtue to any thing that did not clash with that, as he found none in his own conscience even to this, though contrary to the first principles of nature.

Since he could not therefore get the daughter's whole fortune, by marrying her, he resolved to exert his influence on her mother to give her to some person of his chusing, who should divide it with him, as a recompence for making the match. For this purpose, he pitched upon a near relation of his own, who readily gave into his scheme, though possessed himself of a fortune that placed him above the

necessity of stooping to such meanness. The co
the guardian mother, as he foresaw, was easily o
She was happy in having such an opportunity of
her regard for him, as well as of removing her c
out of his reach, his attention to whom, while his f
ject was in his head, had not escaped her jealous n

His share of this prize, added to his other gain
him now a man of considerable fortune, and fired t
an ambition of making a figure in the state. To
plish this, the natural turn of his mind suggested i
to marry into some family, the interest and splen
which might drown the obscurity of his own origi
assist his hopes. Nor did he apprehend any oppo
this scheme, from the same quarter, that had defe
former. He had now gotten from her, all that sh
give; and the same principle which prompted hir
the hired drudge of her loose desires, made him
scruple to leave her service, when she was no lon
to pay the wages of it.

Nothing is easier, than to make matter for dispu
her expressing her resentment, with the haughtine
she thought the circumstances of the connexion
them gave her a right to assume, as she had on mai
sions before, at something he had done with design
voke her. his *sensibility* took fire, and in just indign
treatment so improper for *a man of honour* to su
he bound himself by the most dreadful impreca
shake off so intolerable a yoke for ever, and so flur
her presence.

Her surprize at a behaviour so different from wha
ever shewn before, suspended her resentment,
waited with impatience for a repetition of the t
ments with which he had been accustomed to so
anger. But what was her astonishment to find,
stead of making any advances of the kind, he had
withdrawn himself from her house. This alarmed
the arrogance of her former superiority, the loss o
she was not yet sensible of, she sent him a pe
summons, to attend her directly. But her cou

ow lost their weight, and she received a refusal, the more tting for being couched in cool, equivocal politeness. his drew on him an epistolary torrent of upbraidings, ex- stulations, and at last, of the most tender intreaties; t all were equally ineffectual. He pleaded his rash vow, mented the cruel obligation of it; and as she began to be tened by this address, hinted at a sense of religion, and en distantly recommended it to her, as the best consola- on under the crosses and afflictions of life.

Such sentiments from him could mean nothing but sneer- g insult. In that light she took them. However, as the ture of the affair made it improper for her to open her ind too explicitly, she resolved to play his own game ck upon him, and affect to be convinced by arguments, which she hoped to take advantage, at a proper time, ough in a manner very different from his intention, in pplying them.

CHAP. II.

Continued. He begins his scheme successfully by stealing a marriage. His late KEEPER *makes an artful demand of all the presents she had given him, which he answers as artfully. He advances in his scheme, by steps exactly in his character, and gets into favour with a great person.* CHRYSAL *makes some remarks on the origin of the affections of the human mind, and the different manner of breeding men and horses, with the consequence.*

WHILE she was pleasing herself with this thought, he had carried the most difficult part of his scheme into execution. The passion for play, which marks the character of the present age, though it really counteracts every

by which his whole life will be conducted. The interest of the family into which he had thus stolen, had no sooner raised him to some degree of power, than he aspired to the highest, to attain which he resolved to pursue a method exactly in his character. This was to ingratiate himself, he regarded not by what means, with one of the first personages in the state, whose interest he meant to make use of, as long as it could serve him, and then fly in his face to shew his independence. Nature had never endowed a man with qualifications fitter for such a purpose. He was every thing, to every man. The gay were struck with his wit; the grave with his solidity; while an appearance of candor and sincerity, that lulled suspicion to sleep, won the confidence of all with whom he conversed; all which powers of pleasing were by a servility of disposition derived perhaps from a servile birth, prostituted to the humour of those whom he desired to please, however contrary to his own.

I see your curiosity at my saying, that the servility of his disposition might perhaps be derived from a servile birth. You want to have the origin of the affections of the human soul explained, whether they are imprinted on it, at its first emanation, from the source of all existence, or received by traduction from the immediate parents of the body, or only caused by the casual operation of external objects. But this, as I have said in other cases, is a difficulty that I am not at liberty to solve, as the question is not yet determined by the learned; though much ingenious reasoning has been displayed on every side of it. This only I shall say, that the practice of mankind seems to contradict the second of these opinions, who shew no regard to the dispositions of those, on whom they propagate their own species, though they trace back the pedigree of a dog, or an horse, for many generations, for fear of any fault in the breed; the reason, you may perhaps imagine, why the *brutes bred with such* care, are found so much seldomer *to degenerate*, than the offspring of the greatest men.

CHAP. III.

I. He practises a successful method for gaining fidence of his new patron, which he turns to good . History of the lover who succeeded him in the aces of his late KEEPER. *He strives to prevent ng advantage of his influence over her; and find- fails in that, fools him into distress, which brings in his power. He slights many motives, which have had weight with others, and takes advantage pportunity to get rid of him, and all farther about him. He continues to dupe him, till the ment when his eyes are opened, and all comes*

n as he had insinuated himself into the pleasurable is designed patron, by an unwearied exertion of wers of pleasing, he directly proceeded with the , to improve that liking into an important confi- He watched his every action, word, and look, covered the peculiar turn of his mind, to which modated his own so implicitly, that the very of his soul seemed to move only by the other's

who are above deceit themselves, suspect it not . That self-love, which is inseparable from hu- was easily imposed upon by such art. His patron self in him; and insensibly came to think all re- necessary with one, whose soul appeared to be shadow of his own. This soon gave him real nce, as the numbers, whom interest or inclination to his patron, found it necessary to take the lead ; and enabled him to grasp at every opportunity sing power, and acquiring wealth, to supply those , which he had quitted only from necessity and

returned to again, the moment he had the means of obtaining them.

But all this torrent of success was not able to divert his attention for a moment from the smallest matter in which his avarice was concerned; as he gave the strongest proof in the following affair, to explain which I must look back to the woman, whose lavish fondness first raised his fortune, as it happened in consequence of his connexion with her, though some considerable time after her death.

It is observed, that habitual indulgence continues the passions proper to youth, after the fire that first supplied them is exhausted, and the end for which they were implanted by nature become impossible.

Old as this woman was, when our hero deserted her, and to appearance as incapable of feeling, as raising desire, she had so long accustomed herself to the gratification of every sensual appetite, that she could not bear to live without a lover. The difficulty was, how to fix upon a proper object; for as interest was her only attraction, the first advances must necessarily come from her; and then her prodigality to her last had put it out of her power to make it worth the while of such another as she might like to supply his place. Precluded thus from much delicacy in her choice, necessity directed her to one of her own domestics, something in whose circumstances pointed him out more particularly to her notice.

There is not a more despicable instance of vanity, than being ashamed of the connexions of nature, because of poverty, when that poverty is not the effect of vice. A far distant female relation had from this vanity bequeathed to her a very considerable fortune, to which this man should have been heir, had not the lowness of his condition, a motive sufficient to have influenced a generous heart in his favour, made her think it would be a disgrace to her to be succeeded by him; for which reason she wantonly deprived him of the inheritance of his ancestors, to give it to *one, who* did not want it. Dispirited by such unnatural *injustice, for which* the law afforded no redress, he was no

his support; and sunk into such distress, that his despair made him at length throw himself at the feet of her, who enjoyed his spoils, to beg relief.

This happened critically at the time when her inclinations for a new lover began to get the better of her grief for the loss of the last. Softened by what she had herself so lately felt, she pitied his distress; and as all the tenderer passions are allied, that pity was soon warmed into such love, as she was capable of feeling. Accordingly, as she had taken him into her family, on his first application, she now entrusted him with the management of her affairs, to give colour for the further intimacy she had in view. The consequence was natural. He readily took hints, too plain to be overlooked; and she kept up his assiduity in her service, by some presents in hand, and grants of more, charged most of them indeed on the inheritance of his ancestors, which she had settled upon his predecessor in her favour after her death, till when they were not to take place or be discovered, to avoid his reproaches, as well as those of her daughter and her husband for such a repetition of her former follies; and because she did not chuse to streighten her own circumstances, by the immediate payment of them. But these wages of vice, however welcome in his present indigence, proved fatal to him in the end.

The hero of my tale, who saw the rise of this new favourite, and knew from experience on what it must be founded, though she affected to attribute her notice of him to gratitude to his relation, and retributory justice to himself, gave him a genteel and profitable employment under one of the many which he himself enjoyed in the state, professedly in compliment to her, but really to attach him to his own interest, and prevent his exerting his influence on her to obtain such grants as before-mentioned; for the turn of his own mind made him suspect every thing that was possible; and such is the partiality of man to himself, that he who has been ungrateful to all mankind, will yet expect gratitude from others.

Proud of this preferment, which raised his rank in life, *and depending on the professions* of friendship, and pre

his new friend liberally made him, he thought
er death not only not to claim her grants for the
avoid breaking with him as he knew must be the
ice, but also to give up to him a particular gift,
s own alienated inheritance, which he had receiv-
ly from her, as a reward for his services, and trust
nour for an equivalent return. But that return,
length it was made, was as far from being equiva-
his promises were from performances; nothing
nore contrary to his intentions, than to enable him to
t his claims to those grants, of which he had gotten
, and judged from his own heart the reason of their
concealed. He continued therefore to feed him with
ises, which led his vanity into expence, and encour-
him to embark in schemes that he had not a fund to
ute, till he fell into distresses, to extricate himself
n which he had recourse to means, that laid his life
he mercy of this his supposed friend.

There are some crimes, the consequences of which are
dangerous, that no punishment can be too severe to de-
r from them. One of the worst of these is imitating
an's signature, with a design to deceive. It perpetuate
he violation of truth, undermines the security of inn
cence, and breaks that confidence which is indispensib
necessary to carry on the concerns of life. But, thou
no circumstances can, in a legal sense, extenuate
heinousness of this crime, there were some in this part
lar instance, which would have deterred any other
from the prosecution of it; it had been committed not
an intention of doing injustice to him, or any other, b
remedy for a time his injustice by raising apparent
value of the return he had made for the gift of their
mon benefactress, as I have before observed, neare
equality with it, in order to procure present reli
distress, of which he had been, in so many sen
cause.

But all these considérations were of no weight
when put in competition with the convenience
rid of one whom he doubly hated, for being

acted beyond his hopes, and sacrifice him, under the spe
cious appearance of paying obedience to the laws.

In this it was necessary for him to act with the deepes
dissimulation to accomplish his design, in its full extent
But this was no difficulty to him. He professed pity fo
his misfortunes; and, while he corrupted all, in whom th
wretch placed confidence, to betray him, managed so a
to seem to be compelled by law to appear against him
though he might with the greatest ease have avoided it
and buried the whole in silence. Nor did he stop here
his malice seemed to pursue him even beyond the grave
for instead of permitting him to prepare in peace for th
approach of fate, he buoyed him up with hopes of a par
don, to earn which the deluded victim subscribed to ever
thing dictated to him to blacken his own character, an
make void the grants, which he had purchased at so dea
a rate; and in this infatuation he was kept to the last mo
ment, to prevent his recanting; for which purpose, hi
nearest friends, and all who might have undeceived him
and administered comfort to his distress in the hour of an
guish, were barred admittance to him.

But his eyes were opened on the verge of life, and i
that awful moment when truth only is spoken, he revoke
every thing he had been thus drawn in to say, and as
serted the validity of the claims, which were the caus
of his ruin, so that the whole scheme, laboured with such
deep damnation to deceive the world, was defeated.

I see the horror with which you are affected at such a
scene; and shall therefore close it with observing, tha
though he was permitted to perpetrate his crimes, divin
justice prevented his reaping the fruits he proposed from
them; as, beside the immediate price of his blood, it cos
him more than he earned by this complicated guilt, to sto
the cries of the widow and orphan, and bribe venal defa
mation to silence, when it was too late, and the myster
of his wickedness was made known to the world.

CHAP. IV.

Continued. A view of his political character introduces a maxim not sufficiently attended to. He fails in a great stroke, and makes so many wrong ones, that he is kicked out of power, and forced to be content with profit, which he pursues through thick and thin. An unhappy event gives him an opportunity of shewing his ingratitude to his late patron, on the merit of which he raises to higher power than ever, which he wisely exerts behind the curtain, and leaves HIS TOOLS *to bear the blame. An account of the just fruits of so much success concludes his story.*

YOU have hitherto seen him only in private life. I'll now give you a glimpse of his political character, which will convince you of a truth, for obvious reasons not sufficiently attended to, which is, that the ruling principles of the heart influence the actions in all capacities; and therefore that it is impossible for a bad man to be a good minister.

The power to which the confidence of his patron raised him was such as might have enabled him to effect either much good, or evil, had he known how to have used it to the best advantage. But his eagerness in the pursuit of his own views put him off his usual guard, and discovered his principles before it was too late to oppose them.

The most exalted minds are not exempted from human weaknesses. That of his patron was a thirst of power, though without a thought of using it, in any improper manner. Some late services, of the highest importance, which *he had performed* to the state, suggested to our hero a *scheme for rivetting his* interest with him still stronger, by *procuring him a power* which he knew would center really

whose favour it was professed to be made; who, thoug they harboured no fear of him, did not dare to offer suc an affront to their sovereign, and give a wound to the pol tical constitution of their country which might be of mo dangerous consequence in less safe hands. The desig therefore was defeated; and instead of serving his patro only instilled doubts of him into those, who were not a quainted with the uprightness of his heart.

Though the interest of his patron continued to suppo him for a considerable time after this, his whole conduc was such a series of blunders, (many of them so gross, tha it was doing violence to probability to impute them to ig norance) that at length the voice of the people was raise against him, and he was obliged to give up all pretension to power, and sit down with an employment of great, bu mere profit, which all his own solicitations, though urge with the abject importunity of a common beggar, even t shedding tears, and imploring compassion for his wife an family, all he had hitherto acquired having been squander ed, as fast as it came, on his pleasures, would not hav procured for him, had not his patron sanguinely espouse his interest, even to the injury of his own, though on discovery of his principles and private character, nov too notorious to be concealed, he rejected him from hi esteem, and refused to give any farther countenance to hi ambition.

From this time he applied every power of his soul t amass wealth, which he had too many opportunities of do ing in his present employment, the most iniquitous o which he never failed to improve to still greater iniquity regardless of public reproach, and the distress of myriads suffering under his injustice, whose cries and imprecatio ascended hourly to heaven against him.

Riches give consequence, especially with those who sacrifice every thing to luxury. Though he had no public power, his personal influence over individuals in a short time became greater than ever, as he too soon had an opportunity of proving.

One of those events, which shew the vanity of all human designs, however wisely conducted and glorious in their end, threw the government into other hands. New men always adopt new measures, if only from an affectation of appearing wiser than their predecessors. In this change his late patron lost all influence, except that which virtue establishes in the hearts of the virtuous. This was an opportunity for shaking off the weight of obligation not to be missed by one of our hero's turn. He not only deserted him directly in the basest manner, but also, to ingratiate himself with the present powers, fathered upon him the fictions of his own brain under the appearance of betraying his secrets, and made a merit of aggravating his ingratitude and perfidy by open insults, in hope of provoking him to some unguarded act or expression of resentment, which might give advantage against him, by the common trick of applying to the master what is meant to the servant. But for once all his art failed. Confident in conscious innocence and merit, he disdained to give weight to such base machinations by taking notice of them; and receiving this ingratitude as a punishment for having placed his esteem so unworthily, looked down upon him with indignant contempt, nor was ever heard to honour his name with utterance.

Such a proof of his sincerity gained our hero the confidence of his new friends, to whose tottering power his personal interest was found a necessary support. But he lent not that support but on his own terms. Cooled by experience, he had learned that the name of power is always pursued by envy and ambition. He therefore wisely gratified the vanity of others with the dangerous shadow, while he reserved the substance to himself, dictating in safety, because *in secret*, all the measures for any mistake in which *they were answerable*.

In this situation you see him now. But such a series of success has been far from procuring him the happiness proposed in the pursuit. Recollection of the means embitters the end. The ingratitude and perfidy of one, whom he had placed his whole confidence in, and bound to him by the highest obligations, upbraid him continually with his own baseness to his patron, and make him afraid to place trust in any other; so that he lives in a state of constant suspicion and dread of all mankind, destitute of that friendly confidence, which is the cement of society, the comfort and support of life.

Nor is this the only wound that rankles in his breast! the unhappy victim of his avarice, murdered under the formalities of law, is never absent from his thoughts a moment. Conjured up by conscience, his spectre haunts his dreams. He sees him in the dark. He hears him in the deepest silence. Nor can the loud laugh of mirth and riot drown his louder voice in the midst of company. Hence that gloom which you see hang upon his brow; that consciousness of guilt, which gives a cast of horror to his very smiles.

Consider now the story of this man; and own with reverence and awe that vice never wants an avenger; that wickedness is its own punishment. Who would not rather be the apparent wretch, that wanders homeless through the world, fed by the cold hand of common charity, than he, with all his honours, power and wealth?

The characters of the rest, except him who had been my master's competitor for admission into the superior order of the society, are not distinguished by any thing to make them worth displaying; I shall therefore leave them in the obscurity they deserve; as I shall reserve his for another place, where some new occurrences will shew it in a stronger light.

CHAP. V.

Chrysal leaves the convent. His master proceeds in character. He practises a new manner of courtship; and signalizes his talents for intrigue, by debauching the daughter of his friend. Her distress, when too late, gives him some slight qualms of conscience; but he soon recovers, and goes on in his enterprize.

It was my fortune to leave this place, in the possession of the same person, who had brought me to it. The moment the meeting broke up, he flew to reduce into practice some part of the theory, which had been so well discussed among them. A person of distinguished learning and virtue, who had taken great pains though to little purpose, with some part of the education of his youth, had observed of late, that he seemed to pay him particular respect, and was more frequent than usual in his visits at his house, where he behaved with a moral decency, very different from his general character.

The good man saw this with real pleasure, and attributing it to the influence of his own conversation, as vanity will find its way into the best hearts, gave him all the encouragement he could to come, in hope of working a thorough reformation in him. But he was deceived in that hope; and found, when too late, that he had cherished a viper in his bosom, to sting his heart

Eusebius (that was this person's name) had an only daughter, on whose education he had exerted the tenderest care. She was now in that dangerous time of life, when ripened youth has given all the passions their full force, and reason not yet acquired strength to rule them. *This danger, though* seemed less threatening to her, than *is to most of the sex,* nature, which had been most libe-

al to her mind, having denied those charms of face which no often prove a snare to the possessor; and the precepts f her father trained her in such principles of wisdom and irtue, as seemed a sufficient guard.

Such circumstances, exclusive of the obligations of honour not to infringe the laws of hospitality, (I add not virue, for that has long lost all obligation in matters of this ind) would have prevented any other man from thinking f attempting her; but the pleasure of seducing innocence pplied every defect of beauty; and the difficulty of such conquest doubled his ardour in the pursuit; as the triumph ould establish the fame of his gallantry, which had never et aspired beyond a servant wench; beside that the age nd profession of her father secured him from the danger f personal resentment. Encouraged by all these equally owerful motives, the moment he saw her, he marked her ut for the proof of his talents for intrigue; how to begin is attack though, so as to elude her father's vigilance, ithout alarming her virtue, was the question.

But he was not long at a loss. Difficulties, which appear insurmountable to wisdom, are easily conquered by unning (and with this he was plentifully stored) because will make use of means, which the other holds in abrrence. In pursuance therefore of a plan, which he on formed, he cultivated the acquaintance of Eusebius ith the greatest assiduity, and in all his visits to his house, rned his conversation entirely upon points of speculative nowledge, in which he professed the most earnest desire f information. Eusebius took the bait. As these were e usual topics of discourse between him and his daughter, e was pleased at her being present, whenever my master as with him, both for her information, and to give her an pportunity of displaying the advantages she had received om his care; for which purpose he often led her, and my aster into arguments, to which he listened with the highest elight, as she always had the better in them. Nor was he less pleased on such occasions than her father. The *modest deference, which my master constantly paid to her dgment, was so* flattering to her consciousness of supe-

riority, that she soon became fond of his compan
the same time, that the artfulness of his address t
for he never shewed any other notice of her sex,
by a most guarded delicacy in his expressions, dec
the watchful care of Eusebius so effectually, th
never scrupled to leave his two pupils (as he f
affected to call them) alone together, when any bu
demanded his attendance elsewhere.

As this was what my master had all along aim
it may be supposed he did not neglect to improv
portunities so favourable to his wishes. He a
turned his conversation directly to such subjects, a
most likely to inflame the passions, on the gratifi
of which he expatiated with a particular warmt
luxuriancy of imagination, but in terms so well wr
up, as to conceal the poison they conveyed. T
fect soon answered his design. Subjects, pro
merely as points of speculation, gave her no
And when such thoughts are once suggested, natur
lead them to her own ends. Her passions had
smothered, not extinguished; and were the read
take fire for such restraint. She heard him,
fore, with pleasure, and slid insensibly into dange
direct mention of which would have struck her
horror.

Matters were in this critical situation, when he ret
from the society. The moment he alighted, he flew
house of Eusebius, who unhappily was not at home.
conversation soon fell into its late course. There are
moments, in which nature will bear down all oppo
Though she had indulged herself in talking on su
jects, she meant nothing more. But he was too
sed in the practice to let her stop at the theory
unguarded minute murdered the peace of her
and blasted the fruits of all her father's care.

It is impossible to describe what she felt,
gave place to reason, and she beaame sensibl
passed. Even he, hacknied as he was in th
edness, could not stand it. He left her pre

the first time felt something like remorse. But these alms lasted not long. His desires were rather raised n satisfied; beside that to have stopped here, without king his success public, would have disappointed per- ps the principal pleasure he had in view. He resolved refore to seduce her from her father's house, that all world might be witnesses of his triumph.

For this purpose he went to her the next morning, at a ne when he knew Eusebius was usually engaged abroad. enquiring for her, he was answered that she was not ll; and was turning about to go away, when her maid, e from her own experience had suspected something of cause of her mistress's illness, officiously ran to him, d told him she was in her dressing-room.

CHAP. VI.

Continued. CHRYSAL'S *master makes his triumph pub by seducing his new mistress away from her fath house. The manner in which he imposed upon th both to effect this; with the consolation he gave her, some natural consequences of his gallantry. His triun is completed by her going upon the town and her fath breaking his heart.*

HIS intimacy in the family giving him a title to visit there, he went directly up, where he found her in a con tion, that once more shook his resolution, and made h almost sorry for what he had done. She sat the image despair! sleep had never closed her eyes! she had changed the disordered dress of the day before; and face was so swollen with incessant weeping, that he co hardly believe it was she.

Her maid withdrawing *conveniently*, as soon as he e ed, he threw himself at her feet in all the trick of wo imploring her pardon, lamented what had passed (for he imprecated heaven's vengeance on his own he such passionate terms, as amid all her grief, alarm fear of his being overheard, for hitherto the secret w own.

The first hint of this cured him of his penitence, a gested to him how to proceed. He persisted in all travagance of grief; and acted his part so well, t getting her own distress for a moment, she was in led to administer consolation to him. This was wanted! he at length seemed to be comforted b guments, which he gradually improved so far a at a continuance of the guilty commerce, whic

by the most rapturous professions of love, and the ongest vows of unalterable constancy and truth.

This was an attack, which she was no way prepared for! r heart was softened by grief; and shame for what was st precluded her arguments against a repetition. She itated however, silenced not convinced, till the voice of father turned the scale. "O! save me from his sight!" claimed she, wringing her hands) "save me from his ht! I'll go to death, to any thing rather than meet his e."

"Nor shall you meet it," (answered my master clasping her in his arms, and kissing away the tears, that trickled down her cheek,) "I'll go this instant; and take him home with me as upon business, where I'll find means to detain him, while you pack up some immediate necessaries, and prepare to meet my faithful valet de chambre, who shall wait with a coach at the end of next street, and conduct you to my country-house, whither I'll follow you on the wings of love, and drown every disagreeable thought in rapture."

He did not give her time to answer, but rushed directly out of the room, and meeting her *ready* maid at the door, took his cue from her, who told him she had excused her mistress's absence from supper the night before, on a pretence of her being engaged in reading, as she said in the morning, that she had sat up so late, she could not rise to breakfast.

Satisfied with these excuses, because he suspected no-

company at my house, where I have something that will please you to consult you upon. I shan't keep you long as I am obliged to go out before dinner."

To this Eusebius readily assented; and my master putting his hand under his arm, led him away, proud of such familiarity with a person of his rank, as unsuspecting as victim to the altar. As soon as he got home, he gave the necessary instructions to his trusty Valet de Chambre, and then returning to Eusebius amused him with imaginary schemes of reformation and economy in his family, and improvements in his house, till the return of his emissary let him know all was over. He then dismissed Eusebius with a smile of triumph, who went home, happy in his mind at the prudence and virtue of his conversation, the effects as he fondly imagined of his own care and example; the last time his mind ever knew happiness.

The moment he was gone, my master hasted after the deluded fugitive, whom he overtook just as she alighted at his house, the servants of which were too well accustomed to such things, to be surprized at the sight of a new face. The manner of their meeting may be easily conceived. On his side all was joy, and triumph; on her's guilty confusion, shame, and fear. However, repetition, though the highest aggravation of a crime, is yet less terrifying than the first commission; beside she had now gone too far, to stop at any thing.

Three days he staid with her, every moment of which was imbittered to her, by reflection, and seemed tedious to him from satiety and impatience to make his triumph known; and then left her on a pretence of business, with vows of immediate return, and going back to London, repaired directly to the tavern, where he had by letter appointed to meet all his associates, to whom he related the whole affair in such terms of exultation, as raised their envy, not so much at his possession of her, as the glory of such a triumph.

I see your anxiety to know the fate of the unhappy Eusebius, *and his* more unhappy daughter. Though I *see them no more myself*, I had too many opportunities

ing their story, the sum of which is this. Eusebius, his return home from my master, found a note from laughter, bidding him farewel for ever, and desiring he ld not take the trouble of making any enquiry after her, ie was unworthy of his care. The distraction evident ie style, and purport of this note, too plainly shewed ruin. This was an attack his heart was not proof ust. He sunk down instantly in a swoon, in which escaped some hours of misery, before he recovered enses.

he first exertion of his reason was to make inquiry af- iis daughter, but no one could give him any informa- , her maid who conducted having accompanied her t. He then flew to his friend, my master, for council assistance; for the goodness of his own heart would her let him suspect him, nor desert her in the ruin, in- hich she had fallen; but he was told at his house, that rtain nobleman of his acquaintance had called upon , the moment he left him, and taken him into the coun- for a few days. Every inquiry he could make after laughter was equally unsuccessful, till my master's ex- tion made the whole affair public. This, if possible, fresh poignancy to his grief. He did not however de- the wretched victim of such villany, but wrote to her ctly to return to him, and hide her shame from the ld in his bosom; but despair made him reject his offer. s for her, a few days, in which my master left her to comfort of her own reflections, discovered to her that ove had been injurious to her health, as well as to her e of mind. What she felt at this discovery may easily onceived. She wrote to him in the agony of her soul, proach such manifold baseness; but instead of an an- r of excuse or consolation, received only a quack doc- advertisement, and a bank-note for a trifling sum, in- ed in a blank cover. The same post brought her her er's offer of forgiveness and reception. The contrast *more than* she could bear. She hurried back to town, e *despair* prompting her to revenge her folly on herself

by still deeper ruin, she plunged into all the l
life of common prostitution.

This filled the measure of her father's wo.
redress to expect in this world; and therefore t
punishment of his wrongs to the great Aveng
his grief in silence, till in a few months it brou
hairs to the grave.

CHAP. VII.

CHRYSAL'S *master pays his court to a great person, who seems not much to relish his humour, and expresses some unfashionable sentiments concerning polite pleasures. In the course of a regular progression* CHRYSAL *comes into the possession of a Beau. History of a Beau, with a journal of his manner of life for one day.* CHRYSAL *changes his service, in a common way, for that of* A LADY OF FASHION.

THE next morning after my master's return to *London*, he went to pay his court to the heir of the crown, who was then at one of his country seats. Some publick occasion had brought a concourse more than usual, in those retirements, to pay their duty to the prince, that morning. As my master was one of the last who came, as soon as his devoirs were ended, some of the company accidentally asked him what had kept him so late; on which, with an easy air of pleasantry he answered aloud, that he had been detained by a very whimsical affair:" "A certain nobleman" (said he) went into company last night, so *immensely* drunk, that having sat down to play, and lost five thousand pound, he quite forgot it this morning, and refused to pay the money, till some *person of honour*, who was unconcerned in the matter, should vouch his having lost it fairly; on which it was referred to me, and sorry I am that I was qualified to give it against him."

"How, my Lord! by being a person of honour!" (says the Gentleman spoke to)——

"*No!*" (replied my master, with a significant smile) "not *so neither! but* by being unconcerned in winning it."——

And then turning short to another, "But have you heard the news, my lord?" (said he) "Mr. —— caught his wife yesterday, taking a serious walk in Kensington gardens, with the gentleman whom we all know he forbad her keeping company with, some time ago."——

"A smile of general approbation encouraged him so much, that he concluded with saying, he wished he had himself been the happy deliaquent so taken, as he doubted not but the gravest bishop on the bench would, were he to speak his mind honestly."

"The Prince had heard him without interruption; but as soon as he had ended, turning to a nobleman who stood near him, There can be no greater insult" (said he, with a determined look, and solemn accent) "to a person, who is appointed to put the laws of a country in execution, than for any one to boast of a breach of those laws in his presence. For my part, if I am ever called by Providence to that station, it is my invariable resolution, that no man, how exalted soever in rank, who lives in open violation of any law, human or divine, shall ever hold employment under me, or receive countenance from me.

"This rebuke damped my master's spirits, as it struck a reverential awe into all present. He hung down his head; and in a few minutes withdrew quite abash'd. But he soon recovered; and to silence the jests of his companions, and shew that he was not to be brow-beaten out of his own way, he made one with them to spend the evening at a brothel-tavern, where he gave me to a pimp, who gave me to a whore, who gave me to a bully, who gave me to a pawn-broker, who gave me to a beau." Vol. 2.—Page ——*

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* As this conclusion of the foregoing character is so short, it is *inserted to preserve* the connection, and save the reader the trouble *of referring*.

ly new master was one of those cyphers in nature, who n born only to make up the number of mankind. The r pittance, which pride of family spares from the eldest to save the rest from starving, had been just enough to chase him a commission in the guards, in which he sig- sed his prowess on the parade, and talked as big, and ed as bluff as the best, while his campaigns were confi- to St. James's Park. But the prospect of a war chan- his note. The irregularities, and licentiousness of a tary life now shock'd his delicacy, and he exchanged half-pay; and retaining only the convenient title of *ain*, resolved to push his fortune in the gentler way of rimony.

or this purpose he directly commenced *beau*, as the sex is soonest caught by the eye, and when that is sed, seldom enquire farther. Accordingly he now ed nothing but fashions, as all his care was to procure ths to keep up to them, which the narrowness of his mstances made so difficult for him to do, that his belly rned many a time for the finery of his back. Nor was his only difficulty. The very expense of going into pany to display that finery, was often as distressing to as to procure it.

was on an occasion of this kind, that I came into his ession. His shewy appearance, together with his being whom every body knew, making him a convenient *ot* to fill up those *musters*, the only end of which is to the consequence of the *commanding officer*, by the bers she can crowd together, there was hardly a gen- *route* in town, to which he was not invited. Such a nction was the height of his ambition accordingly ng received a *card*, to summon him to one the next ing, he was not able to resist the temptation of so fa- able an opportunity of shewing himself to the ladies, gh his finances were so low, that he had no other way efray the expense of his chair, but by applying to such *ce as this, where* distress is preyed upon by profession, eally aggravated under the deceitful appearance of

momentary relief; an expedient indeed to which he was well accustomed. As soon as it was dark, therefore, he came wrapped up in a horse-man's coat, and pulling a laced waistcoat out of his bosom, mortgaged it for three guineas, *one of which I was.*

When this weighty transaction was concluded, he returned home, and changing his dress repaired to a coffee-house at the court end of the town, where he talked over the news of the day with all the significant airs and importance of one in the secret, confirming every word he said with the authority of his cousin, this lord, or his friend, that duke, till he carelessly out-stayed all his engagements for supper, when a Welsh rabbit and three penny-worth of punch made him amends for the want of a dinner, and he went home satisfied.

Well as I was by this time acquainted with the inconsistencies of human life, I could not help being struck with the contradiction between the external appearance, and domestic economy of my new master. The former was in all the elegance of taste and affluence, while the latter was regulated by the strictest parsimony that nature could support. He lodged in an house, which opened into a genteel street, and had a back door into a blind alley, that served him whenever he chose to go out, or come in *incog.* Here one room up three pair of stairs (but the name of the street overballanced that, and every other inconvenience) served him for every purpose of life, in most of which he ministered to himself, undisturbed by the company of any one, bnt his hair-dresser, laundress, and taylor, at their appointed times. To all others he was constantly denied by the people of the house, who received all messages for him, and returned proper answers. But the manner of his life will be best described by the history of the one day, I was in his possession, the business of every day being invariably the same.

As he had sat up late, it was near noon when he arose. *By which genteel* indulgence he saved coals, for his fire was *never lighted till* after he was up. He then sallied out to

fast in the tarnished laced frock, and his thick soled
, read the papers in the coffee-house (too soon after
fast to take any thing) and then walked a turn in the
till it was time to dress for dinner, when he went home,
nding his stomach out of order from his last night's
ich, and his late breakfasting, he sent the maid of the
for a bason of pea-soup from the cook's shop *to*
it, by the time he had taken which, it was too late
n to think of going any where to dine, though he
everal appointments with people of the first fashion.
1 this frugal meal was over, he set about the real
ess of the day. He took out, and brushed his best
es, set his shirt to the fire to air, put on his stock-
and shoes, and then sitting down to his toilet, on
1 his washes, paints, tooth-powders, and lip-salves
all placed in order, had just finished his face, when
air-dresser came, one hour under whose hands com-
ed him a first rate beau.

nen he had contemplated himself for some time with
of heart, and practised his looks and gestures at the
a chair was called, which carried him to a scene of
magnificence and confusion. From the brilliant ap-
nce of the company, and the ease, and self-compla-
in all their looks, it should have seemed that there
ot one poor or unhappy person among them. But
se of my master had convinced me what little faith
e given to appearances, as I also found upon a nearer
that many of the gayest there were in no better a
tion than he.

ving reconnoitred one another sufficiently to lay in a
for remarks, and bandied about the common cant of
liments, the company sat down to cards, when the
of many of them soon underwent a change. For
ntial reasons my master always declined engaging in
s of this nature, but this night all his address could
xcuse him. A lady, whom he had dressed at for a
lerable time happening to come late unluckily want-
, *and seeing* him idle would take no apology. He

complied therefore with the best grace he could, and invoking fortune with more fervency than he had ever prayed to heaven, cut in; when chancing to fall against her, her superior luck, or skill aided not a little by his anxiety, soon stripped him of every shilling in his pocket, and sent him home in a pensive mood, to study *ways and means* for raising another supply; and on this occasion I followed the smiles of fortune, and entered into the service of the winner.

CHAP. VIII.

History of CHRYSAL'S *new mistress. She is brought into distress by her beauty, from which a lucky interview relieves her. The danger of arguing in favour of inclination against reason. Her friends puts her to school to learn manners, and afterwards marries her. His family shew impotent resentment, at which he is so enraged that he makes his will, by which he leaves her his whole fortune; and then dies. An uncommon instance of the good nature of the world.*

THOUGH my late master had put the best face he could upon the matter, and excused his breaking up the party at the end of the first *rubber*, on a pretence of being taken suddenly sick, my mistress saw through him. "Sick, indeed!" (said she, laughing) "hah! hah! hah! poor captain! I do not doubt, but you are, and that at heart! I saw it coming upon you, ever since the first deal, when I held four by honours! but I don't wonder at it. A full rubber was too much. Two guineas and an half are no trifle to some people!"———

Two or three other visits, which she had to pay that evening preventing her making a new party, she only said to tell the story of the captain's sickness to every one she knew in the room, who all joined in the laugh against him.

I see you are shocked at such an instance of insensibility; *but if you will reflect a moment, you will find you*

have no reason. Though poverty is attended with real evils, yet when the worst of them are voluntari countered to gratify vanity, the pity, otherwise due is justly turned into contempt; and the efforts used t it, which are always seen through, treated with ri and insult.

The morning after I came into the possession of m mistress, she brought to conclusion an affair of a mo traordinary nature, which few women beside herself have had spirit even to undertake. To explain it pr to you, it will be necessary to give you a short ske her story.

The gifts of nature are either a blessing, or a according to the use made of them. My mistres born in one of the lowest classes of mankind; th scurity of her birth, though seemed to be made a for, by the endowments of her person and mind, were such as raised universal admiration, from first infant dawn. But these, tempting the lice spoiler, like the beauty of a flower growing i highway, lost their advantage, and proved her ruin want of proper care.

She had scarce passed her childhood, when o those female purveyors for vice, who go about like master, seeking whom they may destroy, to the di not only of their own sex, but also of human n marked her out as proper for her purpose. Ther no difficulty, either in getting her into her powe seducing her mind. The poverty of her parents them glad to part with her, without farther inquir any one who promised to take care of her, only delivered from the expense of her support, as i prevented their giving her the least education to her manners, or inspire her mind with principles o tue. Such a subject was exactly suited for so vil agent to work upon. She took her home, dresse up decently, and teaching her what account to gi herself, prostituted her, while she could make any of her, and then turned her adrift upon the world

as she could, on the earning of sin and wretched

ıst not attempt to describe the life of a common
ıte! it is too horrible! she had run through the low-
ıes of it for some time, when fortune one night threw
r way, one of those old debilitated debauchees, who
ı in the speculation after they are past the practice
. Something in her air and manner, as she *picked*
', struck him. He took her to a tavern, where he
ll more pleased with her uncommon smartness and
y. "I am cloyed" said he, to himself, "with the
gnorance of the women of the town! I hate the im-
ınt airs of virtue, which those of better education
emselves! I'll therefore unite those qualifications,
separately please me in both, in this young creature,
an never offend me by pretences to virtue, at the
me that the excellence of her understanding will re-
and reward me with the fruits of, the best educa-

·e was novelty in the whim; and therefore he re-
to carry it into execution. He took her home
m, and sending for the most eminent masters in
part of polite education, put her under their care,
·ited their application by most liberal promises of

ng as she was, and hackneyed in every vicious habit,
l a sufficient sense of the change in her way of life,
forfeit the advantage by any misbehaviour, or ne-
On the contrary, she applied herself so closely to
hing taught her, and shewed a disposition so desir-
improvement in every sense, that her benefactor,
of the discernment, which could discover such ta-
nder so great disadvantages, became enamoured of
·cts of his own benevolence and care. "I have at
found" would he say to himself, "what I have
o sought in vain, a woman that can make me happy!
t and understanding will enliven the hour of heavi-
hile a false parade of virtue will never throw a
ı *pleasantry* and mirth. What though her birth

is obscure! are we not all descended from or
stock? is the blood of a peasant less pure, than
prince?——If she has taken a false step, in th
of her youth, that should be charged to fate tha
to temptation, before she had reason to resist
all these seeming disadvantages are now turne
vour. Her experience in the ways of the worl
it impossible to deceive her again. Her conse
the meanness of her own family will give her a
of the honour of being admitted into mine; a
from the intolerable plague of having her pedig
my ears every hour. Her youth and luxuriance
tution will also supply to our children the de
too eager a pursuit of pleasure may have ma
Let those who are dependant on the world, reg
sure; I am above it, and will pursue my ow
wherever it leads me."

There is nothing more dangerous, than seeki
ments in favour of inclination against reason.
as air, will be admitted as the weightiest pro
which is wished to be proved; and palliatives,
sible, answer objections in their nature unansw
had taken a liking to her! he had taken it into
secure the gratification of that liking, by ma
and a very little arguing with himself in this n
convinced him, not only of the expediency of s
riage to his happiness; but also of the obliga
under of doing that justice to her merit, and hi
ment. The consequence may be easily conc
married her, as he professed, in obedience to re
than to gratify inclination.

But the case was very different with the w
far from seeing the force of his arguments, lau
for being taken thus in a snare of his own m
own family in particular beheld her with eyes
less blinded by interest, than his were by incli
depreciating the merit she really had, represen
riage as the mere effect of vicious dotage.
Nothing is so ill judged as to shew impoten

ily provokes a return of none effect; and makes a
d incurable which otherwise might have healed of it-
Incensed that they should presume to censure ac-
which they could not control, he directly made his
by which he gave away the inheritance of his ancestors
his own blood, leaving his whole fortune to his
as a testimony of his unaltered regard for her, and
ew his resentment to them; soon after which he

is was more than her most sanguine hopes could ever
risen to. She was in the prime of life; and possessed
fortune to afford her all its pleasures. These advan-
(and I should add her beauty, which was in the per-
n of ripened bloom) naturally attracted a number of
rers of different kinds, and with as different views, who
ought themselves sure of her, from the circumstances
r past life. Needy adventurers (such as my late mas-
aid court to her fortune, in the matrimonial way;
her beauty attracted the more dangerous address of
, who meant no more than pleasure. But she was
led against both. She had tasted something of the
s of virtuous reputation, and knew the value of it too
to forfeit it entirely again by compliance with the lat-
and her pride and experience set her above all the
nes of the former.

e lived thus for some time in the highest happiness, of
n she had any idea, for she was a stranger to that
delicacy, which creates itself imaginary uneasinesses,
alls the enjoyment of present pleasures. She was ad-
d into good company, where her behaviour, if not ab-
ely approved of, was still received with good natured
ances, as much better than might have been expected
the circumstances of her life; and she herself treated
tenderness to encourage her to perseverance, in so
mmon an amendment. But this happiness was too
to last long undisturbed.

CHAP. IX.

The common consequence of over-doing things. Her band's relations find out a flaw in his will. The com of having good lawyers to keep up a client's spirits. the advantage of having two strings to her bow, she en into an engagement of marriage, under an heavy pen The event of her law-suit shews the prudence of this caution. She is cast; her lover flies off, and she him for the penalty of his engagement. He begs money among his friends, and then by a nice finesse p her own game back upon her, and flings her off with l CHRYSAL *changes his service.*

IT daily happens, that men defeat their own intenti by carrying them too far. Hurried away by his passi her husband, in making his will, had exceeded the po vested in him by the law, and so by striving to give more than he had a right, really gave her much less. it was a considerable time, before his family recovered ficiently from the astonishment and confusion with w such a stroke overwhelmed them, to perceive this, be able to pursue proper measures for taking advan of it.

The first notice my mistress received of this affair, by an offer they made her to refer their claim to pri decision, in order to avoid the expence and trouble lawsuit. But though the former part of her life had *pressed her* with horror at the very name of the law, *would not listen* to such a proposal, without taking pr *advice, the result* of which may be easily judged.

awyers will never lose a good client for want of giving
es. Hers persuaded her so fully of the justice of her
e, and gave her such positive assurance of success, that
resolved to spare no expence to obtain it. Though
t and *wrong* are so essentially different from each other,
yet are sometimes involved in such intricacies, by the
stry of those, whose profession it is to distinguish be-
en them, that it is difficult to know which is which.
as so in this case. They had raised such clouds, that
on could not see through them; and so every one was
to speak according to inclination.

'hile matters were in this situation, one of her admi-
thought it a proper time to push his fortune with her.
rank and expectations in life raised him above the ne-
ty of such a scheme; but avarice will stoop to any
; and he would gladly have taken her, with all her
s, for the sake of her fortune, the certainty of her es-
shing her right to which he had taken care to be well
ed of by sages learned in the law, before he laid siege
er. This however he was far from avowing. He
ded the most disinterested love, and pressed for a re-
with all the ardency of desire.

it though she could not do so much injustice to her
ns, as to doubt their power of inspiring such a passion,
positively refused to listen to any proposals of mar-
, till her law-suit should be decided, *from a generous*
of involving him in inconveniencies, which her law-
positively assured her could never happen; as he *with*
l generosity, founded on the like assurances, offered
arry her, while it was still depending; whereas the
of the matter was with both that *he thought he could*
a better bargain, as she knew she must a worse, if it
ld be concluded; till every thing was absolutely set-

ey had played this game upon each other for some
, when a diffident word dropped by one of her law-
as the day of decision drew near, determined her to
e her system, and make sure of something for fear of
rst. Accordingly, the next time her lover visited

a mutual engagement of
ld be ended one way or other, under
e sum of money on the refuser, she let herself
ne by such an instance of sincerity, and taking h
rd, signed the engagement directly.

The event justified this caution; for after all t
nces of success, by which she had been led o
awyers to run into every expence they could de
tice appeared so strongly in favour of her oppone
she *was cast*; and a considerable part of the estat
husband adjudged to return directly to his family
rest after her death.

Though what remained to her was more than su
support her in the genteelest manner, she could n
at first a fall from so high hopes; but her spirit
too well exercised in the beginning of her li
long to any thing: and she had almost got t
it, when something that piqued her resentment
effectually. Among all the *friends* who came
casion *to gratify the insolence of condoling her*
not a little surprized never to see th
not be at a loss for the m

was nothing she would not have suffered sooner than her fate to him.

ere is something in a woman's calling upon a man to r her, so contrary to those notions of delicacy, on h the superior class of the female sex value them- s, that perhaps no other woman of her rank could have ıiled upon herself to do it. But she had not been in, nor bred up with expectations of that rank; her ıs therefore were of a courser complexion; and gh she had learned the external modes of behaviour, *ick of complaisance*, she had been put to school too in life, to change her sentiments so far as to make her it necessary to sacrifice so powerful motives as re- nent and interest, to a delicacy that appeared to her ly fantastic.

ıe moment, therefore, the thought occurred, she applied more to her lawyer; and by his advice wrote a letter r lover, in which she directly claimed the performance is engagement. But as this was no more than his heart him he must expect, (for he would have done the very thing himself) he was prepared how to answer her. ordingly he wrote to her in the most artful manner, *sing his not having been to wait upon her, since the fa- ecision of her law-suit on account of the pain he must at seeing her, when he had lost all hopes of ever calling his; for as her generosity would not permit her to mar- while there was only a possibility of such a misfortune, ould not suppose, that her sense of honour and justice d now, when it had actually happened; and for this on he desired that she should please to send him his en- ment, not that it was of any consequence, as he would rn her's to whom he wished the highest happiness in every e, and view of life.*—Such a refusal was just what she ted! she therefore instantly commenced a suit at-law him to recover the penalty of his engagement, which ad thus forfeited to her.

he care he had taken himself, to make the engagement *ding as possible*, precluding every hope of defeating *laim; and his* knowledge of her temper convinc

him that it would be in vain to attempt prevailing to drop it, now she had once begun, he had recour expedient to extricate him from this difficulty, of t mean kind with that which brought it upon him. ingly, though he was well enough able to pay the himself, as he did not chuse to fulfil his engagement rying, he put on a poor face, and went begging t relations for their assistance, pleading poverty, a ging the disgrace it would bring upon the whole f he should be obliged to marry such a woman, who presented in the blackest colours, exaggerating eve cumstance of her life. Though this might justl been retorted upon himself, for ever thinking of h took pity on his distress, and raised the money, for l a general contribution.

Such success encouraged him to hope for furth try the force of his eloquence upon my mistress. purpose he desired an interview, which she had wi reluctance consented to give him, the next morni I came into her possession.

I had seen vice and folly in a variety of shap never did the human heart appear to me in so conte a light, as his upon this occasion. He began his atta flattery, professing the highest respect, and lamentin most passionate terms, that the difficulty of his stances would not permit him to have the happines rying her, and appealed to her generosity, and jus before, for a release from an engagement that it the ruin of them both to fulfil. But all was in va scarce deigned to make him any answer; and th to tell him, that his professions and arguments were ineffectual to alter a resolution, which the basene behaviour alone had made her take. Not quite di aged though by such a repulse, he instantly chan method of application. He threw himself at her fe plored her compassion on his poverty, and offered, *utmost it would* permit him to do, to pay her do *the penalty directly*, concluding with saying that if

l to accept of that, he had no other resource, but even lfil his engagement and marry her.

his was fighting the devil at his own weapons. The tion of marriage was a stroke she was not prepared for. tled at the thought, therefore, as she knew not what air might drive him to, she agreed to his proposal, and ney divided the money between them (for he prudently teted the other half himself, as he could not think of ing such an affront to his friends as to return any part eir bounty) and were equal gainers by a bargain, in h each out-witted the other.

hough what my mistress got fell short of her expecta-, it answered the double end of gratifying her resent-t, and paying her debts, on the latter of which occasions, *her service.*

CHAP. X

CHRYSAL makes some out-of-the-way remarks on ceremony. Description and history of his new master. CHRYSAL vindicates his using a common expression. master's first rise from a beggar to a foot-boy. He gains his master's favour, of which he makes the use natural to be expected from his first education. Some account of a relation of his PRINCIPAL'S. The danger of giving advice. CHRYSAL'S master insinuates himself into the COLONEL'S liking, and undermines his principal in his regard.

I HAVE observed in the course of this account of my last mistress, that you have been shocked at the thought of a man's marrying a woman in her circumstances. To you, who view life only by the light of reason it must certainly appear most unaccountable; but better acquaintance with the ways of the world would reconcile you to that, and many other things equally gross and shocking in speculation.

Marriage is a mutual trust of honour. A man's marrying a woman therefore who has lost her honour, is trusting his whole fortune to a bankrupt, who has no security to give for that trust; a fool-hardiness that must proceed either from a consciousness of having himself no honour to lose, a total disregard to the loss, or an affectation of acting on different principles from the rest of mankind, as a proof of being above their prejudices. Where her honour indeed has been left to himself, justice makes it a duty upon him to repair her loss by marriage; but then that very man

rage is a punishment for his crime, as it must want the essential happiness of confidence; for he will always be ready to suspect, that the disposition which betrayed her into error with him, may have the same effect with others. Nor is this suspicion unnatural.

I see you would argue from the habitual, avowed incontinence of man, that this trust of honour is not equal, and therefore cannot be obliging. But this is judging without duly considering the subject. Chastity in its nature, a virtue equally the duty of both sexes to observe, and with regard to society in general, the violation of it is equally criminal in both; but in those nearer connections of life, the interest of which is the more immediate object of human attention, the consequences of that violation in woman are attended with so much greater inconveniences than in man, that in respect to them, the crime is obviously less pardonable in her, than in him; and for this reason, this virtue of chastity is made in a peculiar manner, the honour of woman; while the honour of man is placed in other virtues, from which she receives as much advantage, as he does from her chastity; and therefore the trust of honour is mutual and equal.——In distinguishing thus between honour and virtue, I speak according to the notions of mankind: in their own nature, there is no distinction between them.

There was something in the whole appearance of the person to whom my mistress paid me away, that made me expect to see a character of a cast, which I had not yet met with among mankind. His looks were sly, methodical and plodding. Practice had fixed upon his passive face the hollow varnish of a servile smile; and an over-acted affectation of polite behaviour made his natural awkwardness truly ridiculous. But under all this, I could see a depth of design, and a latitude of principle equal to any great attempt, the success of which should in the opinion of the world determine the quality of that greatness, *whether villany or virtue.*

The knowledge of his life, which is necessary to explain his character, and account for the principles upon wh

he acted consistently his manifold part, will be comprised in a few words. Sprung from the dregs of the people, he turned loose upon the world to shift for himself, as soon as he was able to crawl, he took his stand about the houses of a person in business, where he hardly earned a morsel of broken victuals by running of errands, cleaning shoes, and such other offices, as are performed by those *servants of servants*.

I see you wonder at my saying he was sprung from the *dregs of the people*, as if difference of rank could make any alteration in the essential equality of human nature; but without entering into a discussion of undetermined points, on both sides of which much has been said with equal strength of reason, the best observation of the power of early example to impress those principles, which are to govern the future life, will sufficiently justify my using the expression here.

The patience, with which he was obliged to bear the cuffs and kicks of those worst of tyrants, who always wantonly revenge ten-fold upon their wretched underlings, whatever they suffer themselves, taught him that hypocrisy, and abject submission, to every thing that might any way serve his convenience, which afterwards proved the groundwork of his fortune; as the example of his parents, who got their living by retailing to the poor the meanest necessaries of life, initiated him so early into every species of low fraud and chicane, that they became absolutely natural to him, and invariably ruled the conduct of his life.

He had been some time in this hopeful course of education, when an accident opened him an opportunity of shewing what a progress he had made in it. A brother of the person, about whose house he picked up the scraps that kept him alive, happening to see one of the servants beating him unmercifully, interfered from mere humanity, and saved him. The marks he bore of his beating raised a curiosity to know how he had deserved it; when he gave so *seemingly* innocent, and pitiable an account of himself, and *attributed the servant's* cruelty so artfully to his having refused to do something for him, which was improper for him

do, that the young gentleman believed him, and
ng compassion on his distress, admitted him into the
ily to wait upon himself, by which he was delivered
a his dependance on the other servants, and protected
a their future insults.

he humility, with which he behaved himself, in this first
of his advancement, his assiduity, and seeming attach-
it to his master soon won his good opinion so far, that
lispensed with his attendance, and sent him to school,
re he applied himself so closely, and made such a pro-
ney, that his master took him into his own business, in
ih his sobriety, diligence, and obedient temper gained
onfidence so entirely, that as soon as ever he thought
capable, he admitted him into fellowship with himself,
absolutely resigned the management of his whole busi-
to him.

may naturally be supposed, that he did not neglect to
rove such an opportunity of practising the lessons he had
ed in his youth. He secreted the profits of all the bu-
s, which his principal was not indispensibly obliged
e personally engaged in; he supplanted him with such
e could of his customers; he cheated of considerable
s of money such others, as long experience of his (the
cipal's) honesty had put off their guard with him; and
every occasion of insinuating to the world, under the
t effectual disguise of friendly concern, and complaint,
egligence, and incapacity; at the same time, that he
essed to himself the most implicit respect and obedience,
seemed ambitious of shewing his gratitude and attach-
t by performing the same servile offices, which had
a his first occupation about him.

ut all this was trifling in comparison with the stroke he
e against him, in his own family. There was a near
ion of his principal's, who was indebted to his friendly
tance, for the first step of his rise to *the rank of a co-
l in the army*. Nature had been lavish to him, in the
owments of mind and body; but pride marred the bles-
and turned them all to his disadvantage. Confidence
e *external* graces of his person made him neglect the

improvement of his understanding, while an affectat
singularity, which is always assumed as a mask to
real ignorance, made him set his own opinion in oppo
to the established judgment of mankind.

As the conduct of such a man must necessarily b
gular, his relation and friend, my master's principal,
ed the authority of those characters, and frequently r
ed him in the sincerity and well-meaning of his
The notion that this liberty, which when properly
is the highest proof of regard, was assumed on the sc
obligation, gave offence to the captious haughtiness
colonel's temper, and estranged an esteem, which it
to have confirmed.

This was an opportunity for my master to display
lents. He studied the temper of the *colonel*, and paid
to his caprices. He cringed to his haughtiness, bo
insults, and ministered to his vices, with an implicit su
sion to his superior sense and judgment, which he re
as the only standard of right and wrong.

The contrast between this complaisance, and the
riority, which *the colonel* thought his relation assum
giving him advice, insensibly transferred to my maste
regard, which his principal lost. As this was what h
all along aimed at, he omitted nothing to widen the b
by insinuations, so artfully conveyed as to aggravate t
fence, taken by *the colonel*, and yet if repeated would
a sense directly opposite, and seem to spring entirely
friendly concern, should a reconciliation between
bring his practices to light. But an event, that he
not scheme for, removed every such apprehension, a
vetted his influence beyond his most sanguine hopes

CHAP. XI.

r account of the COLONEL. CHRYSAL'S *master, in nction with a female associate proper for his pur- completes his scheme of alienating the* COLONEL'S *d from his family, of which he gives a proof of a extraordinary nature. A remarkable instance of* SAL'S *master's talents for a particular kind of wit, a striking account of the worthy manner in which d his fair associate acquitted themselves of the trust ed in them by the* COLONEL.

of the beauty of his person, the colonel prided in an opinion, that there was no woman whose vir- ld resist his addresses. This self-conceit, which the f the lower class of females had first given rise to, ffirmed by his success with one, whose fortune and on should have secured her against his attacks. The such a conquest satisfied his vanity; and the plea- having her on his own terms so endeared her to at he thought not of any other. One thing only n concern about her; which was, in whose care he eave her, when the business of the *campaign* called o the *field*.

n this he was not long at a loss. The humble im- ttachment of my master, pointed him out as the in every respect most proper for such a trust. therefore, he committed her at his departure, himself in the happiness of having such a mistress, l a friend.

nature of this trust necessarily brought on an intima- een my master, and his charge. Intimacies be-

ween the sexes are dangerous in any circumstances; but n theirs, where she could not even make pretence to hat virtue, which could be her only guard, the conse quence is obvious. From this time, they joined their in erests, and laid their heads together to estrange him from his own family, particularly my master's principal, who in case of death had the first claim, from law and nature, to his fortune.

In carrying on this scheme, they played into each other's hands with such address at his return, that when he was go ing to the next *campaign*, he made a will, by which he gave, not only his own large acquisitions, but also the inhe ritance of his ancestors between them, in such a manner as plainly shewed a wrong mind, and supported his bequest with such reasons, as were an insult to the laws and reli gion of his country; at the same time, that they perpetu ated the infamy of those, to whom it was made, by arguing expressly in favour of the vices, which had gained them this mark of regard; and this will, the substance of which satisfied them for the circumstances, he left in the hands of my master.

In this situation matters stood between the three, when I came into his possession. When he had finished the drudgery of the day, he went as usual to spend the evening agreeably with his *charge*.

There was one species of what is called *wit*, upon the expertness in which my master valued himself not a little. This was telling a fictitious story with so grave a face, and corroborating it with such plausible circumstances as to raise the hearer's anxiety, and then to laugh at the easy faith that could be so *taken in*. Low as the merit of such *wit* was, at the best, in him it had none at all. His fictions were no better than downright *lies*, destitute of imagination, or humour, and corroborated with nothing but *new-coined oaths* and *imprecations*, fit to afford entertainment only to the damned.

With an essay of this kind he resolved to entertain his *mistress this evening*. Exerting therefore all his command of *countenance*, "My dearest love," said he with a

melancholy look, and deep-drawn sigh, as he entered the room, "I have received bad news, *blast my eyes*! there has been a battle, in which our fool"————

"Has not been killed!" interrupted she, snatching the word out of his mouth, "that is bad news indeed; but another battle may afford better."————

I see you were struck with horror at my repeating the imprecation he made use of on this occasion. Instead therefore of intermixing them with every period of his discourse, as he always does, I will in their place make a pause thus, ———, which will serve as well, for he uses them in general, as no more than mere expletives.

"No!" (answered he, shrugging up his shoulders,) that shoulder is lost for ever ——. "He has received a wound ——, which without endangering his life, has disabled him from further service, so that we shall be blest with his company ——, for the rest of our lives."

"Cursed, you should say! But is there no way to be thought of, to prevent it? Could not proper application be made to the surgeons?"

"All is too late! his leg was taken off directly;—and the danger entirely over, when the account came away; as you may see by his letter, in which he writes me word ——, that he hopes to be at home with us, in a month, to have us no more. Eh! what have I done with his letter? ——It should be in this pocket! I certainly have left it behind me, in my confusion —— But you'll see it soon enough. He sends his love to you; and bids me tell you, he would have wrote to you, but was prevented by company, so that you see he cannot be in any danger——. But he'll make you amends. I see how every thing will be ——. He'll marry you, as soon as he returns——; that he may introduce you into his family, who will treat you with forced civility in order to get him into their hands again. I see very well —— how every thing will happen."

"No! that *shall* never happen! I hate themselves, and *despise their civility*. I had rather bear the sneers and insults *of the world* than that. Nor will I marry him, let

what will be my fate! his insolent capricious humour is scarce to be borne now; though he curbs it, because I am at my liberty to leave him. What would it then be, were I to be his slave for life? I had rather feign penitence, and throw myself on the compassion of my own family, than plunge into such misery. Marriage on any terms is a state I despise, but with him I abjure it.

This passion was such a triumph to my master, that he could keep his countenance no longer. "Hah! hah! hah! a fair *humbug*, damn me!" (said he, bursting out into a horse-laugh) "your humble servant, madam! I thought you could not be *taken in*. Hah! hah! hah! a fair *humbug*, damn me."

"*Taken in*!" (said she, vexed at being played upon but more pleased that it was no worse) "how can you take delight in such a low-lived trick? If I could not shew my wit, in a better manner, I am sure I would give up all pretensions to it."

"All pure spite and malice! But don't fret for it. Come! we'll kiss and friends, and think no more of the matter! only remember not to brag another time that you cannot be *taken in* though! hah! hah! hah!"

Every thing being thus made up, their conversation for the rest of the evening was such as may be supposed between persons of their cast, and in their situation. They gloried in the success of their schemes upon their common dupe, *the colonel*; they formed plans for spending his fortune, should any lucky accident put an end to his life; they ridiculed the pride and self-sufficiency of which they had taken advantage; and concluded in their usual way, with proving in each others arms, *the justness* of his confidence in their fidelity.

CHAP. XII.

Chrysal's master receives an account of the death of the Colonel. He finds after much deliberation that he cannot fling his worthy associate out of the whole spoil, and therefore prudently resolves to share it with her by a marriage, of which he draws a comfortable picture. He urges his suit, and she strives to evade it by arguments consistent with both their characters. He carries his point in a particular manner.

BUT all this harmony was soon disturbed for ever, by the accomplishment of the very schemes it was founded on, which was much nearer than they imagined. The first news my master received on his return home the next morning, was that *the colonel* had been killed in a late battle. This was an interesting event! he directly locked himself up in his closet, and taking out the will though he had often read it before, studied every syllable of it over and over, to try if there was any possibility for him to *fling* his own and *the colonel's* common mistress, and get the whole fortune himself; but he had the mortification to find that this exceeded all his sagacity, and that the whole will must stand or fall together.

After some, not the most pleasing, mediation therefore, "And so!" said he, biting his nether lip, and turning up his eyes, with an execration, too horrid to be repeated, "I have been labouring all this while to get a fortune for this *brimstone!* A very pretty reward truly, for supplanting my best benefactor! it were better for me, that even he had it, than she; for then I might not only enjoy my share

as it goes, along with him; but also very probably him out of the most of it, in the end. What thou *gh* to have it after her death! may not she live as *long* Beside, I have made away with the greatest part of money, and so am liable to be *blown up* and undone, w ever she thinks proper to call it in; for I know too m of her, to expect that she should shew favour to any when once in her power. No! that shall never be! I it my power to set aside the whole unnatural, nonsensi will, and I will do it, if she refuses to come into terms wi me. Such a sacrifice of my own interest to gratitude a honesty, as this will appear, will gain me so great reput tion, that I shall make a better fortune myself, in a litt time; and as to what I have embezzled, I know by expe ence, that I can *sink* that upon my wise principal at a pro er time, as I have done more before now; so that after a I may find honesty to be the best policy, as the saying i Well! be that as it will, I am resolved to be honest to m self first, and do that which shall serve my own interest be without regard to proverb, or opinion. Let me consid then! suppose I marry her; and so get possession of all once. But the devil of it is, that I must take her into t bargain; and I know her too well for that, if I could help She may most likely serve me the same trick, with son body else, that she has served this fool with me; *once where and always anwhere*. However, I must take n chance for that. Cunning as she is, she shall not cucko me easily. If I am not a match for her, she must be ab to outwit the devil himself; so happy come lucky, I'll e' venture."

Having reasoned himself into this prudent resolution, h would lose no time; but went to her directly to carry into execution. As soon as he met her, "I have broug you news now, said he, in earnest. News, that will either good or bad, according as you take it."

"Psha! answered she slightingly, this is more of yo *wit, I suppose. But* for heaven's sake leave off making *fool of yourself, and teazing* me. I am quite sick of su *stuff.*"

[illegible] all the oaths and imprecations he could utter, for much as he was master of his countenance, he could not conceal the agitation of his mind. "Dead!" interrupted she, eagerly, "thank heaven! then all my fears are over."

"Aye!" replied he dryly, "but it is well if your hopes are not also over with them."

"How?! What do you mean? Has he not made a will, by which all his fortune comes directly to me? For heaven's sake do not torture me in this manner."

"Yes! he has made a will, it is true. But dont you know that the last letter I received from him revoked it, so that every thing goes now to his family, for he lived not long enough to make another, after he received his wound; though that is no great loss to you, for from what he said when he was dying, it would not have been much in your favour."

"But did not you promise me, that you would suppress that revocation, in case any thing of this kind should happen; which you said you had it in your power to do, as your principal was fool enough to promise you, that he would never open any letters, that should come directed to you from the army, as he had a right to do, by which means it had luckily escaped coming to his knowledge."

"Perhaps I may have said so! but do you think I have no more conscience, than to conceal such a thing; and rob a man to whom I am under so great obligations?"

"Conscience! For heaven's sake, I conjure you again, do not torture me any longer. Speak of conscience to those who do not know you. I have had sufficient proof, that your *interest* is your *conscience*; and this will surely *determine* you to serve me, as you serve yourself at the *same time*. Is not all to come to you at my death?"

"But what am I to do, in the mean while? Come as you say you know me so well, I'll offer you a fair sal, that shall make it my *present interest*, (for that i I regard) to serve you; and your *future interest*, on you lay so great a stress, to serve me. Suppose, v our interests in all things, and marry. By this expe shall come directly into the enjoyment of the fortun your children will inherit it."

"Marry! (exclaimed she, starting in surprise) could put such a strange thought into your heac know my sentiments on that unnatural state of supe and slavery? No! that of all things, I can never into. But, I see you are at your *humbugging* again. professions, and oaths of friendship, you have so made me."—

"Were all but wind," answered he, "and have trace behind them. But this kind of talking answ end. The whole depends on the one word, by whi answer me this short question, Will you marry m will you not?" If you consent, I will secrete the that set aside the will, and so we shall share the fortu tween us. If you refuse, I will give them up to his f who will directly defeat your claim, and then you m low for your living that libertine way of life, you so fond of; for I have no notion of damning my cha in this world, and my soul in the next, to serve any but myself. Consider therefore before you speal will go directly from you to them if you refuse me."

Such a menace was not ineffectual to one who him so well. "Will nothing else satisfy you?" she, bursting into tears, "No part of the fortune; continue as we are at present, man and wife in every but the cursed ceremony."

"No! that ceremony is the very thing I want, a thing else; because that only can give me a right t fortune; for as to your person, I would not have you *I set any value on that*! I have long since had eno *it: and for sharing the* fortune, I am resolved I will *all, or none; and this* is the reason, why I ma

such an offer; for otherwise, I assure you, I hate marriage as much as you possibly can. So let me have your answer directly, for I will not trifle thus a moment longer."

The manner in which he said this left her no room to doubt his resolution. "Well then," replied she sighing, "if you will have it so, it must be so; and I consent because I cannot help it. But when is this blessed marriage to be solemnised?"

"As for that, I am in no more hurry than you. All I desire is that you will directly sign a promise of marriage, which whenever I think proper to call upon you. I'll go this instant, and draw it up; and leave you to consider how much better this is for us both, than to have disagreed, and I shall go to his family."

He waited not for a reply; nor was long before he returned with the deed, which she signed with evident reluctance.

CHAP. VI.

Account of the methods, which CHRYSAL'S *master obviate the effects of his principal's resentment, a characteristic conversation that passed between t the former's avowing the Colonel's will.* CH *master over-shoots his mark, and provokes his p to do more than he ever intended. An uncom stance of the justice of the world.* CHRYSAL'S *obliges the lady to court him in her turn, and a marries her. The consequences of such a marri fruits of the success of all their schemes.*

THIS point being settled, the next thing was to *the colonel's* will, the thought of doing which g some alarm in spite of all his fortitude, as it w throwing off the mask he had worn all his life, declaring war with his principal, who he judged fro self, would not fail to publish to the world the m of his original, and the misery from which his co had raised him.

But such thoughts, disagreeable as they might b not divert him from his purpose. To disable his p though as far as possible from carrying his resentm farther than words, he ransacked all his papers, a away not only such as related immediately to the transactions between themselves, but also those people, with whom they had been concerned in b in order to distress his circumstances, and involve such perplexities as should lay him under a nece *keeping fair* with him. But this precaution, lik *others dictated* by the same spirit, occasioned t *thing it was designed to prevent.*

The first news of the affair was like a thunder-clap to the family of *the colonel*. My master's principal, though, who in the course of law and nature, had the first expectations, as I have said before, could not believe it to be true, so high was his confidence in the honesty and attachment of my master. To satisfy however the importunities of his family, he came to him, and with a look of indignation at the baseness of such a report, rather than apprehension of the truth of it, "I am come" said he, "to tell you a piece of news, I have just this moment heard, which is that *the colonel* has left his whole fortune between that jade, his mistress, and you; and that you were privy to his will, which he left in your hands when he was going abroad. But the latter part of the story makes me easy about the rest; for whatever his capricious temper might lead him to do, I am convinced you would have no hand in so base an affair, nor even conceal his having such an intention from me a moment. I see you are shocked at the scandalous imputation; but do not think I mention it, as if I believed it. I could not do you so much wrong."

The first impressions of youth can never be totally effaced. Though my master could lay schemes to cheat the principal, and revile him behind his back, he had learned to look at him with an awe, when a beggar about his brother's house, and afterwards his servant, that he could never after get over, when in his presence. This awe added to the confusion of conscious guilt, made him unable to make any answer for some moments, and had wrought that change in his countenance which the other took notice of.

As soon as he could collect spirits to speak, "I—I—I am obliged to every one, f—f—for their good opinion of me;" said he, with his eyes fixed on the ground, and faultering on at every word, "and hope I shall not f—f—f— forfeit it, by accepting the favours of my friends."

"*How!*" interrupted the other eagerly, "what can you *mean by that?* You surely do not, cannot avow!"——

"*As for that,* Sir!" returned my master, plucking up

little more assurance, "what I avow or disavow is nothing to the purpose. I presume that my *most dear and worthy friend, the colonel*, had a right to leave his fortune to whom he pleased; and that whoever he has left it to has also a right to take it, without being answerable to your opinion, or that of any others, who may be prejudiced by you; for the world will judge better, and be satisfied that he had sufficient reasons for what he has done,"

"And so then! it is even so!" replied the other, after a long pause, "and this is the return I meet for raising you from wretchedness, and admitting you to the first place in the esteem, and confidence of my heart. *Cherish a viper in your bosom, and he will sting you to death.* But it is beneath me to upbraid you! I leave the revenge of my wrongs to your own conscience, and the justice of heaven; and from this moment disclaim all intercourse with you; nor shall my lips ever more utter your name if I can help it. The sight of you is a pain to me! I will send a person to take my affairs out of your hands, and desire you will directly provide yourself another habitation! Unhappy for me was the day, when I first gave shelter to your misery in mine."—Saying this he turned away without waiting for a reply, and left the room.

This insolent behaviour (for so my master called it, as soon as the other was gone) was such an affront to *his honour*, as in his opinion cancelled all obligations, and justified every thing he had done, or could do against him. Giving vent to his resentment therefore in *a burst of blasphemous execrations*, he proceeded in the execution of his schemes, with this improvement, that to obviate the imputations of base dishonesty and ingratitude, which his own conscience told him, his principal would publish to the world against him, he loaded him with every scandal, that his inventive malice could suggest. But instead of answering his purpose, produced the very contrary effect, as *it put him* under a necessity of laying open things to vindicate *his own character*, which indignant shame of having *placed his confidence* so unworthily would otherwise have *made him conceal*; and in this instance the world was

ed by success, but directly paid his villany with the
y it deserved.

for the lady, fashion made it necessary for her to put
l the mimicry of woe, in which she persisted most
ctly for the usual time, at the end of which she found
sband, that was to be, so slack in his addresses, that
as obliged to court him, as such an unsettled life was
ly contrary to her interest and inclinations. This
ered a double end. It gratified his vanity, (for he
care to make it known) and seemed to obviate the
of the contract between them, should it ever hap-
o be discovered. Accordingly he kept off a little
; and at length consented with the affected irresolu-
f a man of the most delicate principles and sense of
ir.

he only got a *legal* right by his marriage, to what he
already in possession of, he soon grew tired of the
the circumstances of which in his particular case
not be very pleasing to any man. However, to avoid
ils of which he was most immediately afraid, he went
in the country, where he admitted his wife to see
y, but those he approved, and in company with him.
Nor was he satisfied that his utmost vigilance could
effectual, as he had had experience of the looseness
principles, and her expertness in all the arts of in-

ir situation, in these circumstances, may be easily
ived. Continual suspicions, quarrels, and recrimina-
ggravated their mutual dislike to the most rancorous
, and made their lives such a scene of misery, that
hemselves looked upon it as a commencement of
's vengeance on their crimes; while all who knew
expected in horror, that they would make that ven-
still more signally dreadful, by wreaking their hatred
each others lives, or their despair upon their own.

the advantages, thus dearly earned, were an affu-
lisgusting for want of power of enjoyment, except in
ernal pomp that only mocked the misery within, and
he meanness it was designed to hide, the more re-
le.

CHAP. XIV.

CHRYSAL's master designs to set up a coach; but material article, toward making a proper figure He consults with an HERALD, *who gives him an dissertation not the most pleasing to him, on ARMS. and the modern methods of making them, he unfolds many curious mysteries, and under last, on proper encouragement, to make him a ge* CHRYSAL *changes his service. Conversation be new master, and an* ANTIQUARIAN. *Curious a by which he proves the genuineness and impo certain relies of antiquity.* CHRYSAL *change vice.*

IN this age of delicacy and refinement the fi thought of in genteel life is *a carriage*, which is so sibly necessary to procure respect, that no em science, no practice of virtue is held in esteem, wh is wanted. Sensible of this, my master resolv speak one, the elegance and grandeur of whi prove his taste and magnificent spirit. One though perplexed him not a little in the desig was his want of a *coat of arms* to decorate the out and display to the world his illustrious descent.

After much fruitless meditation on so importa ject, it occurred to him, that an *herald* must be th person to consult with upon the best means of r this defect. Accordingly, he enquired for the n *nent in that* way, and on the morning fixed for t *dance, prepared* to receive him in such a manne

ɔüld not fail to inspire him with respect. He was
t breakfast in an elbow-chair ; dressed in a morn-
i of green-damask, with a red cap on his head, the
lining of which was edged with a rich lace, that
p over it, and crimson velvet slippers on his feet,
hich was extended on a cushion of the same ma-
o give him the appearance of the gout, a disorder
: looked upon as an incontestible proof of his be-
ıg from a good family, while his lady poured out his
between every dish read a paragraph in a news-
entertain him.

ɔn as the *herald* was shewn in, my master cast an
n his lady, and nodding majestically toward the
e withdrew, and left him to his business. After
l questions about the weather, and the news, my
at length entered upon the subject. " I under-
–S—S—Sir, (said he, faultering, and almost blush-
ite of his assurance) that you have great skill in
; and therefore desired to see you to consult about
—*c—coat of arms.*"

› presume, Sir, (answered the herald with an air
rtance) to have some knowledge, in that myste-
l sublime science, and hope I shall not wrong the
r you have received of me, in any thing, in which
pleased to employ me. Hem ! ahem ! Pray, Sir,
ay be the nature of your present commands ? I
you want to introduce into your own *coat* the
of some branch of your family which is fallen to
here is nothing in the world easier to be done, that
e, who as I said before, understands the science. It
lividing *the field* properly, and taking care that the
ıg of the different *quarterings*, of which all good
gain many in a long course of decents, may not
ıgly blended, as *colour upon colour, or metal upon*
vhich you must know is *false heraldry* ; though I
rdon, *your blasoning* is most likely in precious
he peculiar emblems of nobility with us. But that
difference, as I will convince you, if you please
see your arms."

"Sir, (replied my master, still more confounded by this gon) that is not what I want. I would have an entire —*n—new coat*"——

"O! I understand you, Sir! *you are the first of your mily;* and want to *make arms* for yourself, as none of our ancestors have left you any! Why, Sir, that too may e done; but it must be with judgment, and care, as I said efore, for fear of interfering with the *arms* of any other family. But you may trust me for that, Sir! Half the *arms* you see cut such a figure about the town are of my devising. *The king may make lords and knights of whom he pleases, but it is the herald must make them gentlemen;* for what is any man without *a coat of arms?* Pray Sir, what is your name? And of what profession was your father?"——

"Wh——wh——why do you ask, Sir? I suppose there cannot be any thing material to your purpose in them?"

"Pardon me, good Sir, they are material, very material. A name, especially if it consists of many syllables, often gives an excellent hint; for much as your modern wits may effect to despise the mysterious learning of *Rebus's*, wiser antiquity held it in high repute, as you must have observed from the many illustrious *coats of arms* taken entirely from the name; and then knowledge of the profession of a gentleman's father is absolutely necessary for many reasons. There are professions the implements of which are never *drop'd*, because the professions themselves are reckoned honourable, as there also are others, not relating to which is ever *borne*, for the contrary reason. The son of a general or an admiral, for instance, will have his *arms* charged with implements of war; but *the son of a man who kept a chandler's shop* will never *bear* a lump of butter, or a bunch of candles, nor *the son of a tailor* a pair of scissors or a thimble; for these would at once betray what is designed to be hid; and therefore it is absolutely necessary that I should be informed of these particulars."——

"*B—b—b—but Sir*, can you not strike out some *entirely new, without* alluding to any name, or [illegible]

ll ? I am willing to pay you well for your trouble, onl
me have something elegant and grand."
I understand you, Sir. I'll engage to please you. I'
rter you the coat of a crown'd head in an instant, with
any body's being able to say a word against it. Leav
me, and I'll engage to please you; not the richest *cor*
tor or *Nabob* of them all shall make such a figure."—
And pray, Sir, what is your price, for a job of thi
?"—"Price, Sir, I never make bargains! let commo
hanics do that! Gentlemen always make me a pre
when they bespeak their honours; and according t
value of that, my invention is either high or low."
Well, sir, it shan't sink on that account now. Here ar
guineas for you, as an earnest of what I will give, if
your work, when it is done."
Sir! you may depend on having *the highest arms* o
man in the kingdom. Your generosity shews tha
ought to be a gentleman; and it shall be my fault if
t make you one, in the sight of the world."——Say
his, he took his leave, *when I was heartily glad to g*
him, being part of the price paid upon this occasio
the making of a gentleman.
s soon as my *new* master went home, he retired t
closet, and taking out the money he had just received
ah! hah! hah! no bad price for a little *dawbing!*'
he laughing, and chinking the purse. I wonder th
w could be such an ass as to think that any thing in m
er to do could make him pass for a gentleman! Bu
him have his way! his folly is my gain; and it is n
e than justice, that one who has cheated the world s
should cheat himself at last, and sacrifice the earning
llany to vanity! But hold! this is about the time m
iquarian was to come. Let me see those *ancien*
uscripts, and *inscriptions which I had done last week*
my life, they look very well. The *canker* upon thi
per, and the *smoke* upon this parchment are as na
l as they were the work of a thousand years; an
e scrawls might pass even for the spells of the witch
or, they have so little likeness to any marks mad

luvey thought, at this time. He is a very pretty fellow at did them, and deserves encouragement."

Just as he said this, the person he expected came, an ntering without ceremony upon his business, " I calle pon you, Sir, said he, to see those things you mentio ed to me. If they are really what you describe, we sha not differ about the price, high as it is."

" I hope, Sir," answered my master, " you have not s mean an opinion of my judgment, as to imagine I coul ever think of imposing upon you. No Sir! I know that t be impossible; even if I could be base enough to attemp it; and therefore would not mention any thing to you, tha could admit of the least doubt to a person of your profoun learning. As to the price, I could have had much mor since I saw you; but I thought it but justice to their mer to offer them first to you; as there is no other collectio in the kingdom worthy of them, and I am above rising i a demand I have once made, though infinitely short o their intrinsic value, as you will be convinced, the m ment you see them. Here, sir, is the *manuscript*, which had the good fortune to meet with as I was rummagin among some old records in our office, that had never bee stirred since the reign of *Henry the Eighth*. The paper which it was wrapped was so decayed, that it mouldere quite away, so immediately upon its coming into the o air, that I had scarce time to read the contents, which *that this parchment had been found in the tomb of Th d Becket upon the breaking up of his shrine at the r mation*, and was laid up there, on account of its antiq That it must have been very ancient, even befor time, the colour and decay of the parchment would ciently prove, were there not other proofs still mor vincing to such as have judgment to comprehend The shape of the letter shews its age. This ma writing, as appears by comparing it with other *manuscripts, was introduced* in the beginning of the *century of the Christian* æra, and quite dropped *middle of the third.* Within that period therefo *have been written.* Its antiquity being thus fix

port of it is next to be considered; and of that and its importance, there can be no just room to doubt. This *spot* at the bottom of the parchment, though so much defaced by time, bears a strong resemblance to the impression of a *mitre*, and thereby proves that some bishop was the author of what was written over it, into which these four letters, M—A—T—H, fortunately so very plain, give the clearest light; for as they must have been part of the word ARIMATHÆA, they prove that the opinion of *Joseph of Arimathæa's* having first preached the gospel in *Britain*, was known so early as in the second century, and so decide that long-contested point; as, who can be such an infidel as to doubt a thing given thus, as I may say, under the sacred seal of the *mitre*, and that so very near the time."

"Very true! but is it not as probable, that the design of this writing was to refute that opinion, as to confirm it?"

"My good sir, if you allow weight to such trivial objections as this, you give up all the knowledge of an *Antiquarian*, which never amounts higher, than to possible conjecture, without regard to probability even against him; for *conjectures*, such as this, *founded on effaced remains of antiquity, are of much greater weight in the learned world, because they shew more learning than the plainest conclusions drawn from evident, and complete records, as these are obvious to any common person.* But why do I mention these things to you, who understand them so much better than I pretend to do."

"I believe I do, sir, know something of these matters; and was satisfied both of its antiquity, and importance, at the first glance of my eye; though I started that objection for mere amusement. But where is the fragment? I should be glad to see that also.'

"Here it is, sir;" answered my master, taking a bit of broken copper out of a box, in which it was carefully wrapped up in cotton. "This plate of copper was torn in the manner you see from the head of a sepulchral monument *on the top* of mount *Libanus*, by a person who had *been sent thither*, by a celebrated society, on purpose"

r such things; and at his return made me a
f it, as the most valuable acquisition he had m
gratitude for my having helped him to the job.
this *canker*, sir! Much as it has been rubbe
e carriage; the depth and colour of it shew,
ist have been some thousands of years in gathe
t the occasion of setting it up was, some parti
umstances direct to a conjecture sufficiently prob
see this *hole*, which the canker has eaten al
ough the copper, with this *stroke* turning up ov
is certainly is the remains of the figure of a lion,
in from these two *tufts* in the middle, and at the e
e stroke, which must have been the tail of it.
the lion was the emblem of *Judah*, it cannot be dou
ut some great personage of that tribe must have
buried, where this emblem was set up; a circumsta
that so clearly proves the antiquity of *coats of arms*,
I do not know how to think of parting with it, it affords
an illustration to a treatise I am at this time eng
in writing, on that sublime and difficult subject."

"Not part with it!" replied the antiquarian, re
ing it carefully into the box, and then cramming the
into his bosom, "you must get it first, my good
to part with. Hah! hah! hah! a very pretty jest
you offer a thing to sale, and set a price upon
then you cannot part with it! a very pretty jes
Here is your money, both for the *manuscript*
fragment; and when you meet with any other s
cious remains of antiquity, I shall be obliged to
me have the preference. Nobody will give you
price.'

Saying this, he reached my master a bank-no
he took with an air of dissatisfaction; and wh
telling out change, "You do as you please wit
said he, "this time; but the next, I shall be
my guard. I am glad, however, that it goes
ble a *collection* as yours, where it will have
to its merit."

"*Aye, Sir!* (answered the Antiquarian, w
of self-complacency) "I have been at some

penee too, to make a *collection*; and have the satisfaction to think, that whenever I die, it will make as good a figure in a *sale catalogue* as that of most of my cotemporaries. I shall leave proofs behind me, that I have not spent my life in vain. What would I not give to hear the character which an able auctioneer will give of me, upon opening the sale? I wish my good friend Puff may out-live me, to have the job. There is no man sets forth the merit of any thing in such happy terms He has words at will, as they say. What an high opinion will he raise of my learning, taste, and judgment? But that's right. You said you wanted this fragment, for a particular occasion'! I am by no means averse to obliging you. You are welcome to quote it, as in my *collection*, suppose in this, or some such manner, " *as appears* proving what you have advanced before) *by a most valuable, and rare antique fragment*, (or whatever else you shall call it) *in the most curious*, or *costly*, or *inestimable* or *noble*, (or perhaps all these) *collection of my late most learned, and judicious, and indefatigable, and munificent friend*," or whatever other titles of the kind your judgment and regard shall dictate to you."

" I am much obliged to you, for the favour;" returned my master, scarce able to restrain his laughter, " and shall be sure to avail myself of it, at the proper time, as also to do it in a manner, which however short it may fall of your merit, will yet testify my high and respectful sense of it."—Saying this, he gave him the change of his note, *among which I was*, and sent him away happy."

CHAP. XV.

A modest method of seeking fame. CHRYSAL'S m *firms himself in his resolution to gratify an u curiosity, by a great example. The judicious a ed manner, in which he classed and entered his n sition. Curious remarks on the value of books. to an auction, where he makes an extraordinary* CHRYSAL *changes his service for that of the A Specimen and effects of his new master's eloquen ing and judgment.*

A MAN's spending his life and fortune, in b books of learning, and obscure remains of antiquit make a great sale after his death, was a method fame more modest than I had hitherto met among As soon as my new master reached home, he we into his museum, and taking out his rare purcha at them for some time in a kind of stupid delig longer able to contain it, "What an opinion" saic the world have of me, when all these come to for sale! I hope my worthy friend Puff will li justice! What if I should beg of him to give me of the manner in which he will set them out? refuse me that gratification, in return for all the has taken from me, especially as I have told design he shall have the job. Such a request proper. It has the sanction of one of the greates antiquity to support it. Cicero, the great Cice his friend the historian to let him know what he to say of him; and need I hesitate to follow his Whatever has the authority of antiquity must *and therefore I will* go to him directly about *hold! I must* enter these articles in my catalog

Then taking down an huge folio richly bound, and inscribed CATALOGUE, on the back and sides, in capitals of gold, he sat down to insert this valuable edition to his treasure, and opening the book with great deliberation, "What are the *heads*" said he, "under which they are to be classed? Let me see! *Antiques!* no. That is for my *coins* and *busts*, and *urns*. What is the next! *Ancient manuscripts*, and *fragments!* Aye! these are they. Let me consider now what are the titles!"—Then laying the fore finger of his right-hand upon the tip of his nose, supporting his chin with his thumb, shutting his eyes, and leaning back in his chair, on the arm of which he rested his elbow, "How unlucky it was" resumed he, after a long pause, "that he did not tell their names! I was ashamed to ask him directly, though I did as much, if he had minded me. But can't I make them out, from what he said? *A very antique manuscript*—no. That will not do *Antique* is for works of art; *ancient* is the word here.———*A very ancient manuscript written by Thomas à Becket in the second century, and found in his tomb at the restoration, proving that Joseph of Arimathea was an English bishop.*—Yes. That is it. And then for the *fragment*,——*a very ancient*——no, *antique*. *Antique* is the word for *fragments*, they are made by art; *a very antique fragment torn from a monument on mount Libanus, proving that some great person was buried there; and that a lion was the arms of Judah.*—Aye; these will do! I knew I could make them out. This is just the substance of what he said, but in fewer and better words. Titles should be short and pithy. *Multum in parvo.* Much in a little compass. Let me alone for hitting off a striking title. I have not been an *antiquarian* so long for nothing.———Then conning them over twice or thrice to try how they sounded, he entered them in his catalogue, and putting the book back into its place, sat down to contemplate his own consequence in the learned world.

But sublime as this enjoyment was, his indefatigable industry would not permit him to indulge it long. "Hah!" said he, starting, as upon sudden recollection, "that's right! the sale of those *Chinese characters*, brought over in the last *fleet*, comes on about this very time. It was quite

out of my head; and I would not have missed of any account. They'll make a capital article *Chinese* taste is coming into such great *vogue*, th pose we shall soon learn their language, though I s sorry to see that too, as it would lessen the valu *Chinese* books; for *books are valued now the mo being understood*, as I know by experience, havin many a pound in the purchase of such as I under more of, than if they were *Chinese*. But let th know no other use of books but to read them, buy as they can read: I *collect* mine for another purp a noble *collection* I will have, let it cost me wha I care not whether I die worth a groat beside. of that is fortune enough for me."

Pursuant to this noble resolution he went direc sale, where he was so charmed with the *auctioneer* ing, and eloquence, that he out-bade every body, ried off in triumph *the curious, the rare, the in key, into all the mysterious, the profound, the sub dom of that prince of all philosophers, legislators rarchs, the divine* CON—FUT—SEE, *and all his lea judicious disciples and commentators*, THE CHIN RACTERS, in paying for which *I changed his servi of the auctioneer*.

My new master proceeded for the remainder o to display his abilities in the same extraordinary giving circumstantial accounts of things he knew of; and bestowing the most extravagant prais cellencies of his own invention, often inconsi each other, and with the subject to which they w rantly attributed, with a confidence that bore do and gained implicit credit with the gaping crou ance to reason, and their very senses, till he le by little and little, to pay the price of such an value. But this will be best explained by an ins happened just after I came into his possession.

The sale of that day consisted *nominally* of th *of a cheesemonger* lately deceased, who had be *nent antiquarian*, and virtuoso. I say now

se though the whole went under his name, scarce the
th part of it had ever been his, the rest, being *made*
from every quarter by my master. Among the *rare*,
ious, and *costly* articles exhibited on this occasion, was
ssel of porcelaine, of an uncommon shape, ornament-
with several odd and uncouth representations of ani-
s, and some figures, not unlike the characters of a
guage.

"Gentlemen," said my master, as soon as this was pro-
ced, "You here see one of the rarest, and most valu-
le remains of antiquity, ever brought into Europe.
is *here* superb vase was the identical cup, out of which
e sublime emperors of *China* for numberless ages drank
e consecrated wine, on the day of their coronation. It
s found, gentlemen, among the treasures of the Great
ogul by *Thomas Couli Can*, when he dethroned that
re prince, out of the wreck of whose spoils, when they
re lost in passing the river *of the Indies*, it was saved
a *Chinese nabob*, from whom it was afterwards taken,
gether with his crown, by that there *heaven-born* gen-
al, who made those effeminate and dastardly *Indians*
mble at the name of an *Englishman*, and given by him
a precious token of his esteem, to the deceased, his
ry learned, and curious friend. This, gentlemen, is in
w words the whole, full and true account of this here
estimable curiosity, every word of which can be prov-
by unquestionable authority. As for the vase itself,
clusive of all this, its own merits give it sufficient va-
e. Observe these here figures, gentlemen; they are
gyptian hieroglyphics denoting the duties of a sovereign,
hich those wise *Mandarines* always take care to instruct
eir emperors in. This here *lion*, for instance, signi-
s that he must be courageous and valiant; this *fox*, that
e must be wise; and so on. But the most extraordina-
thing of all, gentlemen, is these heré characters. They
e a *talisman*, or *charm*, invented by *Mahomet* to pro-
ct the owner of this cup from the influence of evil spi-
ts. *I do not* presume, gentlemen, to stand up for the
tue of such things. The notion of spirits, I am sensi

ble, is much exploded: and the religion of *Mahomet* cried down among us; but still, gentlemen, without entering into these here nice points, we all know that he was a great man, and *lived a great while ago*, which is sufficient to make any thing that was his, of great value to men of learning, who are above prejudice in these matters. But beside all this, these here characters are of the greatest importance, on another account: as they prove beyond dispute, that *the true method of writing the learned languages was without accents*, not one appearing, as you see gentlemen, in this most original, and authentic relic of ancient learning, and so put an end to that there controversy, that has so long puzzled the world. It were presumption in me, gentlemen, to attempt putting a value on a thing that is invaluable. I will therefore set it up at what you please, as you are the best judges. This only will make bold to say, that the best judge of all will be it, as he will give most for it; for too much it is impossible to give.

So just an account, and such judicious praise, could not fail of effect. The *virtuosi* round him, satisfied that what he said must be true, because spoken with confidence and above their comprehension, vied with each other for the possession of so inestimable a treasure, till they raised it to an height, at which they themselves were surprised as soon as the spirit of *bidding* began to cool, and they had time to reflect.

CHAP. XVI.

An unsavory accident stops him short in his harangue. Turns off the jest, with another, and accounts learnedly what has happened. The real cause, and consequence that accident. Reflections on auctioneering, and causes of its success.

THIS was the time, for which he always reserved highest flights of his eloquence, to raise that spirit aga Resuming therefore his harangue, "You pause, gent said," said he, "only to consider how much farther y may *rise* with safety; for it is impossible that persons your profound taste and judgment should disgrace them much, as to let such a jewel *go* for so mere a trifle. not take my word, gentlemen, for its value. I may mistaken, but you cannot. Examine it therefore yo selves. Observe the beauty of these here *unknown* figure *read* these *unintelligible* characters; and smell the aroma the odour which the vase still retains, and ever will reta from the quintessences of all the spices of the *Indies*, whi used to be mixed with the consecrated wine. The perfu is almost enough to revive the dead."

Saying this, he went to smell it himself to lead the w to the rest, and putting the mouth of it to his nose, witho taking off the cover, that the fragrance should not evap rate, as he raised his hand, a stream, that emitted a s far from aromatic, gushed out into his face, and fill mouth, *as well as nose*, with something more sub than perfume.

It is impossible to describe his situation, at sr

eful accident. Surprise, shame, and loathing aggra-
d each other, and threw him into such confusion, as
e in his life deprived him of utterance for some mo-
its. As soon as he had emptied his mouth, and wiped
face, "Villain," sputtered he, to his servant, "how
this happened? Whom have you let play me this base,
icious, low-liv'd trick?"

S—S—Sir," answered the fellow, as well as his strug-
to suppress his laughter permitted him to speak, "I
w nothing of the matter. I never left any one a mo-
t alone among the things, but them there ladies, who
d you sent me out for a glass of *ratafia*, t'other morn-
and how could I have suspected their doing such a
g?"

Ratifia!" replied my master, who had by this time
vered his assurance, and knew the best way to turn
ne jest is by another, "*Gin*, you should say; for if I
judge by taste, and smell, that is their liquor. I sup-
e they did it on purpose to revenge their sex upon *Me-*
et, for taking away their souls (I wish he had also ta-
away the filthiness of their dispositions!) by defiling so
brated a monument of his learning and skill, in this
y manner, Hah! hah! hah!——"

he oddity of such a thought naturally made the compa-
oin in his laugh; but could not so far wipe off the dis-
e which the defiled vase had suffered, as to make any
e be offered for it, so that it was forced to be *knocked*
n to the last *bidder*, at not much more than if it had
n made of gold, at which the purchaser and my master
e equally mortified, though for different and with very
qual reasons.

as for the cause of this misfortune, it was really what the
vant said. One of the ladies who came to view the cu-
ities having certain pressing occasions, feigned a pre-
e to send him out; and in the mean time made such
of this vase, being the first conveniency that came to
*and, as overpow*ered the scent of some spices, which
eeu put into it for the purpose.

as fortunate for my master, that this was the last ar-

le in the sale of that day, as a spirit of ridicule could not favourable to his business. As soon as the company s gone, he settled his accounts, and summing up the ofits, "Why this is pretty well!" (said he, rubbing his ads and shrugging up his shoulders) "this does pretty ll! Though if that damned accident had not happened, rning up his nose, and spitting with loathing) it would re been much better. The fools were in the humour I wanted only to be kept up. However, I have not ich right to complain upon the whole. That there rdan cost me five shillings, and I have sold it for fifty unds. Much good may the judicious buyer make of bargain. This is the happiness of a man's having his igue *well hung*. A mealy mouth will never do in my siness; which after all is the best going. I might have od freezing behind a counter this month, and not make lf this much. In the way of *fair trade*, as it is called, ople have their senses about them, and stand to examine fore they buy, but any trumpery will go off in this y."

I have observed your astonishment, at the easiness with ich my master succeeded in such gross imposition; but reason of it is obvious. All mankind have an ambition distinguishing themselves, one way or another; and nerally chuse that, in which they have the least qualifica- ns to entitle them to success, in order to hide their own ficiency. The coward, for instance, affects valour; the ck-head knowledge; and the illiterate tradesman, who made a fortune by plodding, or in some illiberal siness, taste and judgment in the abstrusest pursuits of rned curiosity, in which, as there is no fixed rule to judge , caprice takes the direction, and opens an ample field imposition.

As to the business of *auctioneering* in general, it owes greatest part of that success with which my master was pleased, to another cause. The desire of *buying bar- ins*, which governs every one who buys any thing, kes *people* crowd to those places, where things are to *sold, not as in* the regular course of trade, for what they

appear to be worth, but for the most that can be got for them; and there emulation, dependance on each other's judgment, "*those people know what they are doing, and would not bid so much, if it was not worth more,*" and the *oratory* of the auctioneer lead them by insensible advances, as their spirits rise, to give prices which they never meant to give, when they began to *bid*. That great bargains are often got at such places is true, but that is chiefly in a particular branch of the business, the mystery of which will be explained to you.

CHAP. XVII.

CHRYSAL'S *master is visited by a* CONNOISSEUR, *to whom he gives a short receipt how to make his pictures sell, and makes some striking remarks on the disregard people shew for their families, which send his visitor away in a huff.*

MY master was interrupted in his pleasing meditations, by the entrance of a gentleman, the sight of whom promised him the greatest pleasure of carrying the subject of them into execution. After some judicious remarks on the taste of the town, and the present state of *virtue* in the course of which each liberally complimented the other. "Pray, sir," said the gentleman, "how do pictures sell this season?"

"Never better, Sir," answered my master, "Pictures are every body's money now. A *good master* brings any thing; and what is more, I am convinced they will rise still higher, so that buyers have no time to lose. I have a sale next week, when you will see such prices as will astonish you. There are some things there that I know you will have, let them cost what they will, they suit your fine collection so exactly."

"Why as to that," replied the gentleman, "my mind is a good deal changed. I have often taken it into my head lately to part with my pictures, and have therefore called upon you to desire that you will come in the morning, and let me know what you think they are worth."

"Worth, Sir! they are worth a great deal of money; *which there is not* the least danger but they will bring, *they are managed* properly. There is more, Sir, in

management of a sale, much more than most people dream of, I assure you."—

"It am sensible of that, Sir; and also of your abilities in such management, which you will have the best encouragement to exert on this occasion, as I propose selling the whole to you together, if we can agree."——

This turn came so unexpected, that it struck my master quite down of the mouth, as he was sensible that he had overshot himself, and spoiled his market by saying so much. "It is very unlucky, Sir;" answered he, changing his note directly, "that I did not know your intention sooner, as I could then have divided them properly among the several sales of the season; but it is now quite too late; this last one next week is the last; and the catalogues for that are all made out, and dispersed, so that there is no possibility of *slipping in* a single article. Besides, the buyers have laid out all their money,"——

"Slipping in, Sir! I dont understand you. Do not you think my pictures are sufficient both in number and value to make a sale by themselves? I am sure I have more than I have once kown you make noise enough about, *collection* in no respect equal to mine. There must be some mystery in this, which I cannot comprehend."

"Very true, Sir! there are mysteries, as you observe in all businesses; and perhaps in none more than our's."

"I am not enquiring into your mysteries. All I desire to know is, why after just telling me that pictures never bore so high a price as at this time, and that mine could not fail of bringing a great deal of money, you should so soon change your opinion."———

"Pardon me, Sir, I have not changed my opinion in the least; and shall be very proud to serve you to the best of my abilities, in the way of a sale; but there is a material reason, why I must beg to be excused in buying them, or stand the hazard of it myself."———

"I should be glad to know what that reason can be, if *I must own I* cannot conceive it."

"Why, sir, it is a thing to be sure that may seem odd to you but experience has taught us the truth of it. In short, sir, it is your being alive."—

"How! my being alive! what difference can my life or death make in the value of my pictures."——

"A very great one, sir, I assure you. In all the course of my business, I never knew one instance of a sale's going off well, where the owner was living. People conclude that a person parts with pictures either through dislike, or necessity. The former, you know, depreciates them at once; nor does the other much less; as people of fashion despise a man, and every thing belonging to him, the moment it is known that he is in distress. Besides, an *auctioneer's* tongue is *tied up* from saying any thing of a person's taste, and judgment, and all that, while he is living, it sounds so fulsome; and you are sensible that a good character of the *collector* often goes a great way in helping off a *collection.*"

"The best thing then for a man to do on such an occasion, I presume, would be to shoot himself through the head! Hah?"

"Hah! hah! hah! you are pleased to jest, sir; but to be sure it would be of great advantage. Curiosity brings all the world upon those occasions, and then a man has an opportunity of saying so many things, as '*that the deceased would not take ten times so much, if he were living;*' or, '*that the high price he gave for it caused the distress that made him kill himself;*' or a thousand other striking things of the kind. *I never have so much pleasure as upon those occasions*, they give a man so much room to shew himself. Indeed, if gentlemen considered the thing in time, more of them would take this method of delivering themselves and their families both from distress, and not defer it till all is gone, and the survivers can make nothing by their death; but few people take any care for their families now o'day's. It is a bold push to be sure; though not so bad as *a man's shooting himself to win a wager* neither. I should beg your pardon, sir, for speaking so freely, but as I know it is no *your case, you* cannot take offence; though even if I thou

it was, I would not presume to recommend such a
the world. Every body is to judge for himself.
give you my opinion what effect it would have."

"I understand you very well sir," answered
tleman, who had much difficulty to hear him out,
return for your opinion will give you my advice, wh
consider better whom you speak to in this insolent
another time, for fear of receiving such chastisen
contempt alone prevents my giving you this mom
On saying which words he turned about, and l
room.

CHAP. XVIII.

AL's master receives an agreeable summons. His miums on the generosity of merchants, an account of vay many of them acquire reputation for taste and ment. He meets the merchant, who consults him different branch of his business, from that which he cted. CHRYSAL's *master, in order to encourage his mer, gives a large account of his own abilities, and s some curious secrets in his business. A bargain ruck to the mutual satisfaction of both parties: and* YSAL *changes his service for that of the mer- t.*

LL as my master was accustomed to rebukes, there nothing in the nature of this which disconcerted him n that he had not power to make the gentleman any But he was soon relieved from the trepidation into t threw him, by a message from an eminent merchant him directly at a neighbouring tavern. "Aye," adjusting his wig at the glass, and putting on his ' this is the thing! There is some difference between with a good substantial citizen who will mind what ays, and your people of fashion, who fly into a rage , if they can't have their own way in every thing. No part with their money so freely as merchants. on't stand higgling, and criticizing like the others. ' require is to be asked a good price, and then they *hing must* be good of course. Many a time have I *imes more* from a merchant, than I dared to have

asked from a duke. I suppose he wants to show his taste next week at the sale; and has sent for me to tell him which are the best pieces, and how much he may bid for them. He is not the first citizen, whom my instructions have made pass for a man of taste and judgment. I love such pupils, they pay so well for their learning; and that more ways than one; for they buy what no body else would bid for; *it is only slipping a puffer or two of quality* at them *enough of whom come sharking to every sale for that purpose only*, and they may be raised to any price. No people part with their money like merchants."

When he came to the tavern he found the merchant waiting for him. After the compliments common upon such occasions were politely interchanged, "I desired to see you," said the merchant, proceeding to business, though not without evident confusion "on an affair that will convince you of my confidence in your abilities and honour. Trade, as you know, has been so dead some time past, that there is no getting in a penny of money, without tearing people to pieces. Now as I had rather suffer something myself, than oppress any honest man, till he can bring his affairs about, I should be glad to dispose of some parcel of goods, even under their value, to raise money for present occasions, that is, provided it can be done in such a manner, as not to be known, as such a thing might injure a man's credit."

"Dear Sir," answered my master, whose heart leaped with joy, at the mention of such an affair, "never fear that; I'll engage to manage it so, that if every one who knows you, were to watch, they'd never even suspect the least of the matter. There is nothing easier, nor more common in the way of business; and it luckily happens, that I have the finest opportunity at this very time, that ever I had in my life. I have a large sale under a commission, the very week after next, into which I can *hedge* a thousand or two, with the greatest ease and safety. Assigners never take notice of such things. We understand one another better *than that. Many* a worthy man have I enabled to hold his *head above water*, for years, by this method. To be sure, *must have an end* some time; but then a man stands in

e saying is. As for its being discovered there are ways ough to prevent that. *It is but entering them as sold, d I'll find a buyer, that shall never be heard more of.* ord, sir, if it was not for things of this kind, our business uld be nothing to what it is. Half the sales you see ery day in the papers, are made up in this manner."

"Well sir," replied the merchant, who had listened him, with attention and seemed greatly affected at some rt of what he said, "I presume you understand your bu-ess, and as I have no doubt of your honour, I shall leave e whole entirely to your management. Here is an ac-unt of the particulars, which I want to dispose of at this me. They are in a private ware house, whither I have id them conveyed to be ready for the purpose, of which is is the key; and here is a bill of sale, which I will exe-ute directly as I have an occasion for two thousand pounds is very evening. You see there is value, more than suffi-ent for double that sum, as you will be a better judge hen you see the goods, but the rest can *stand forward*, till ey are disposed of; and the account made up."———

"Really, sir, I should be extremely glad to serve you, t I fear, I have not so much cash by me. However, if ou please, I'll go with you, and look at the goods; and en I'll step home, and try what I can do."

Accordingly away they went together to the warehouse here my master, being satisfied with the value of the oods, left the merchant and hied him home directly with a yful heart for the money.

"So!" said he, to himself, as he went along, "I thought hat things would come to, in the end! His coach, and ountry house! his wife's routs; and his own kept mistress ave made quick work with him. I believe such men must magine the rest of the world to be blind, or they would *ver go on* at such a rate. I suppose he's preparing for a *ace in the Gazette* to-morrow, or next day. But that

no affair of mine. I'll take care to make a safe bargain for myself; and let him look to the rest. *I am not to swear for him.* Of all the business in our way, I like this the best. A man can make up what account he pleases, without danger of its being disputed with him. All here is snug and secure. If I could but get jobs enough of this kind, I'd let who would chaffer for *toys*, and *daubings* with people of quality, who often *outsharp* us, in spite of all our experience."

By this time he reached home, where he soon made up the money, with the help of that and the former day's sale, without hesitating a moment at its not being his own, and taking with him proper persons to *attest* his bargain, and *new locks* to make sure of it, returned to the merchant, with whom he soon concluded every thing without scruple or delay on either side, and then paying him on the spot, in bank notes, and cash (*among the latter of which I was*) sent him away, as well satisfied, as he himself staid behind.

CHAP. XIX.

'Chrysal's new master for making such a bar- ith the many and great advantages a merchant may f being in the house. A short sketch of an election. rious method which Chrysal's *master took to he laws against bribery. He takes offence at the mable presumption of his constituents, and re- o make the most of the bargain he has bought em, which by a singular piece of management he s to make cheaper than they think.* Chrysal *s his service, for that of the idol of an inn. The ences of electioneering. Some account of* Chry- *ew mistress. He quits her service, for a curious s. An expedient to prevent the sale of poison for nd body.* Chrysal *again changes his service.*

N a man has fixed his mind upon gaining a par- id, he slights any inconveniencies which may at- means. Though my *new* master was sensible of e must suffer by his bargain, the prospect of ac- ng the purpose for which he made it, prevented him any concern.

1 as he got home, he gave orders to have his *equi-* e ready for a journey into the country, early next and then retiring into his closet, for a few mo- ore he went to bed, " At length said he with a lf-congratulation, I shall compass, what I have so ny heart upon. What an advantage is it to a mer- e in the house? I can laugh at bailiffs and bank- or five years at least; and in the mean time I

shall have a thousand opportunities of making my fo
by pushing boldly *in the alley*, now that all fears of th
mediate consequences are over, or getting beneficia
tracts with the government, or at least some gentee
profitable employment under it. A merchant may
many advantages of being in the house! Confound
prating fellow! I was once afraid that he *smoaked* m
sign, he came so near some unlucky circumstances, b
was above his *cut*. All his schemes are common, and
lived. This of mine is a master stroke. It is *playing*
to be sure! Fifteen hundred for my seat; and what
other expences, and the loss upon this night's work, as
more. It is playing damn'd deep. But it is too la
think of that now. I have *sported* many thousands m
worse chance in my time. At any rate, I can lau
bailiffs and *bankruptcies*, for five years at least; what a
vantage it is to a merchant to be in the house."

Saying this he went to bed, where the advantag
being in the house still ran so strongly in his head, th
dreamed of nothing all night, but *bullying creditors*
cringing to ministers; doing *jobs*, and getting *con*
places and pensions.

In pursuance of his scheme, he set out next mo
with a splendid retinue for the borough he had in
where he managed matters with such judgment and g
osity, keeping the whole town drunk from the mome
arrived *according to the policy which permits a can*
to deprive his electors of their senses, in order to e
them to judge better of his legislative abilities that h
elected in preference to a gentleman, the munificen
whose family had for many generations been the chie
port of the place, and who himself spent his ample fo
in hospitality, and beneficence in it, but disdained t
the votes of a venal crew, on this occasion.

As such a competitor naturally had every man of
and honour in his interest, it had been necessary fo
master to proceed with the utmost care and circumspe
Accordingly instead of directly giving his voters mone
lent them the prices stipulated, on the security of the

of hand, payable in a certain time; an expedient, in which he had a further view, than barely evading the laws against such practices.

Every thing being concluded he was preparing to depart in triumph, when his *constituents* waited upon him in form, with certain *instructions* for executing the *trust* they had *thus reposed* in him. Though he looked upon this as such a bare-faced piece of insolence, that he scarce knew how to bear it, yet as he had not yet taken his seat, he received their *commands* with the politest *humility*, and promised the most faithful obedience to them. But they were no sooner out of his sight, than he changed his note. "Impudent, unreasonable scoundrels!" said he to himself, giving vent to his indignation, as he walked back and forward in the room, "to talk of having reposed your trust in me, and pretend to give me instructions! I have *bought you*; and I will *sell* you to the best bidder, if he were the *devil*; and a bad bargain he will have of you, if he buys you as dear as I have. Though I have a stroke in my head to bring myself home, that you little think of. Those notes of hand, which you thought I took only to evade the law, shall be paid to the last farthing, If I am not *chosen* for nothing next election. You shall find you have no fool to deal with."

Just as he said this, he received notice that his coach was ready, and the landlord's daughter coming to wish him a good journey, he saluted her politely, and slipping a couple of guineas (*one of which I was*) into her hand to buy a ribbon, left the house like a man of honour.

I have not entered particularly into the circumstances of electioneering. They are too gross to give pleasure; and too well known to require repetition even to you. The effects, I mean immediately in the place, were such as reason may suggest to you. The electors, instead of making any advantage of the price, for which they had thus literally sold their consciences, liberties and properties, continued to wallow in drunkenness, till every penny of it was spent, after which it was so long before they could settle rightly to work again, that it required a year's hard labour and starving to repair what they suffered by this bout of excess and idleness.

new mistress was what is not unjustly called *the idol inn.* Endowed by nature with prettiness enough to her to flattery, and sufficient *pertness* to make her t, on her return from a *boarding-school*, where her l talents were so well improved by education, that was thought fit to try her fortune in the world, she took lace in the *bar*, and flirted away with every gentleman came to the house, in hopes of taking in some one of number for marriage, as others in her way had done. he first passion of the female heart is for finery, to the tification of which girls seldom fail to apply all the ney in their power. But though my mistress was very from being insensible to this passion, another scarce less werful with the sex, took place of it at this time, which as curiosity.

A young officer, who had lately been quartered in the house, and made warm addresses to her, had said so many fine things in praise of a certain book, called, *Memoirs of a Lady of Pleasure*, that she resolved to see it, and for that purpose, applied to a *circulating library* in the town, the keeper of which told her, it was *so scarce* and *valuable* a book that he could not possibly procure it for her, under a guinea.

High as this price was, she would have found means to raise it, so strong was her curiosity, had not the hurry of the *election*, which just then came on, taken up all her time. But every obstacle was now removed, and the very evening I came into her possession, she muffled herself up in one of the maid's cloaks, and went for it as soon as it was dark, *when I was the purchase of her extraordinary gain.*

I see you are shocked at the dishonesty and wickedness of my *new* master for hiring out at such a price, or indeed at any price at all, a book, whose obvious design, which it is too well calculated to accomplish) is to subvert every principle of virtue in the youthful mind. But the *blame* rests not solely upon him. The excuse, which the *poet puts into the mouth* of the apothecary for selling, that "*his poverty, but not his will* consent

ıual justice be alleged in palliation of a poor book-
s vending impious or immoral books, the poison of
ind.

this reason, as no penalty, however severe, may be
nt to combat that necessity, the most effectual way
vent the vending of *either poison*, would be absolute-
rohibit all those, whose poverty might subject them
h temptation, from trading in *books* or *drugs* of any
as it is most certain, that if there were neither *poor*
caries nor poor booksellers, the sale of both vicious
and noxious drugs, would be much less extensive.
: is, if it could not be totally suppressed! there
very few of the human species so entirely given up
eprobate sense, as to murder either the soul or body
low creature, merely for the pleasure of doing it.
ıay be judged that I did not remain long in the ser-
this master. The next morning after I came into
session, he came to *London*, where he laid out all
ɔney he had in the purchase of a parcel of such
as he thought most likely to suit the taste of his cus-
, without regard either to virtue, or religion, *on which
n I changed his service for that of his bookseller.*

CHAP. XX.

count of CHRYSAL'S *new master. His heroic spirit and resolution to push for a pension or pillory. Meeting between him and a poet, who turns the tables upon him. A curious method of forming a judgment of a work of genius.* CHRYSAL'S *master, is beaten out of all his art, and for once buys a book by quality not quantity. The value of an author's name.* CHRYSAL *changes his service.*

MY *new* master was one of those aspiring genius's whom desperate circumstances drive to push at every thing, d court consequences, the bare apprehension of which rifies men, who have some character and fortune to lose, t of their senses. He was that evening to meet at a vern, an author, the boldness and beauty of whose wrigs had for some time engaged the public attention in a rticular manner, and made his numerous admirers trem- for his safety..

As he happened to out-stay his time, my master's imporce took offence at a freedom, which he thought so much t of character. "This is very pretty truly!" said he, lking back and forward in a chafe, that I should wait an ur for an author. It was his business to have been here *and waited for me*; but he is so puffed up of late, that *as quite forgot himself. Booksellers seldom meet with insolence from authors.* I should serve him right

go away and disappoint him, but would not that disap
oint myself more? He is come into such vogue lately, that
he best man in the trade would be glad to get him. Well
f he does not do what I want, I know not who can!——
Fools may be frighted at the thoughts of a *cart's tail*, or a
pillory, I know better things. Where they come in a pop
ular cause, nothing sets a man's name up to such advan
tage; and that is the first step towards making a fortune;
as for the danger, it is only a mere bug-bear, while the mob
is on my side. And therefore I'll go on without fear, if I
am not bought off. A *pension* or a *pillory* is the word."

These heroic meditations were interrupted by the en
trance of the author, who throwing himself carelessly into
a chair, "I believe I have made you wait," said he, "but
I could not help it. I was obliged to stay to kick a puppy
of a printer, who had been impertinent; as I am to meet
company directly, so let me hear what you have to say."

"I thought, sir," answered my master, with an air of
offended importance, "you had appointed me to meet
you here on business; and business you know cannot be
hurried over so soon."——

"Don't mention business to me! I hate the very name
of it; and as to any that can possibly be between you and
me, it may be done in five minutes, as well as five years, so
speak directly, and without farther preamble, for all your
finesses could have no effect upon me, even if I would
submit to let you try them."——

"Finesses, sir! I don't know what you mean! I defy
the world to charge me with having ever been guilty of
any. The business I desired to meet you upon, was about
a poem, I was informed you had ready for the press, and
which I should be glad to treat with you for."——

"Well, sir! and what will you give me for it? Be quick;
for I cannot wait to make many words."——

"What! before I have seen it! It is impossible for me
to say, till I have looked it over, and can judge what it is,
and *how much it will make*."

"*As to your* judging *what it is*, that must depend up
inspiration, which I imagine you will scarcely make

tence to, till you turn *Methodist* at least; but for what it will make, here it is; and you may judge of that, while I go down stairs for a few minutes."—Saying which, he gave him an handful of loose papers, and left the room.

The first thing my master did, when left thus to form his judgment of a work of genius, was to *number* the pages, and *then the lines in a page or two*, by the time he had done which the author returned, and taking the papers out of his hand, "Well, sir," said he, "and what is the result of your judgment?"——

"Why really, sir," answered my master, after some pause, "I hardly know what to say. I have *cast off the copy*, and do not think it will *make more than a shilling*, however pompously printed."——

"What you think it will make is not the matter; but what will you give me for it? I sell my works by the *quality*, not the *quantity*."——

I do not doubt the quality of them in the least; but considering how much the trade is overstocked at present, and what a *mere drug* poetry has long been, I am a good deal at a loss what to offer, as I should be unwilling to give you or any gentlemen offence by seeming to undervalue your works. What do you think of five guineas? I do not imagine that more can be given for so little; nor indeed should I be fond of giving even that, but in compliment to you: I have had full twice as much for two, many a time."——

"Much good may your bargain do you, sir; but I will not take less than fifty for mine in compliment to you, or any bookseller alive; and so, sir, I desire to know without more words (for I told you before that your eloquence would be thrown away upon me!) whether you will give that; as I am in haste to go to company, much more agreeable to me than your's."

"What, sir! fifty guineas, for scarce five hundred lines! such a thing was never heard of in the trade."——

"Confound your trade, and you together! Here waiter! what's to pay?"——

"*But, dear sir!* why will you be in such an hurry?

ıot give yourself and me time to consider a little? re might come nearer to each other!"——
'e told you before, and I repeat it you again, 'ill have so much; and that without more

---

are very peremptory, sir; but *you know your* :; and therefore in hopes you will let me have my money next time, I will venture to give you e now; though really if it was not for your *name*, ıt possibly do it; but to be sure *that is worth a xtraordinary I own.*"
:h is twelve pence more than your's ever will be, the *ordinary of Newgate.* But come! give me y! I want to go to my company."——
, sir! this is an hasty bargain; but I take it upon l; and don't doubt but there is merit in it, to an- a price. Satire, sir! keen satire, and so plain, *ło runs may read*, as the saying is, is the thing now Where there is any doubt, or difficulty in the ap- it takes off the pleasure from the generality of who will scarce be satisfied with less than the very That, sir, is your great merit. Satire must be per- it will never do."——
ɔnal! that mine never shall be. *Vices*, not *Per-* the objects of my satire, though where I find the never spare the latter, be the rank and character at it will."
aster had by this time counted out the money, *chich I was*) which the author took without telling l then went to his company, leaving the bookseller more pleased with his bargain, than mortified at ier treatment he had met in making it.

CHAP. XXI.

Some account of the company, to which CHRYSAL's *new master went. His behaviour to a young female, who accosted him in his way home. He takes her to a tavern for an uncommon purpose, where he treats her uncommonly, and goes home with her, from as uncommon a motive. Account of what he saw in her habitation, with the manner in which he behaved there. He takes another lodging for the whole family, where he leaves them abruptly, to save himself and them trouble.*

THE company, to which my *new* master was in such haste to go, consisted of a few persons, whom a similarity of temper had linked in the closest intimacy. With these he spent the remainder of the evening, in a manner which few would dislike, though fewer still could approve it; the spirited wit, and liveliness of their conversation gilded the grossest debaucheries; at the same time, that the rectitude and sublimity of their sentiments, whenever their hearts could find opportunity to speak, made the vices of their practice still more horrible by the contrast.

They *broke* not up, as it might be imagined, till nature sunk under their excesses, when my master, as he staggered home, was accosted by a female, who had something in her air and manner so different from those *outcasts* of humanity, who offer themselves to casual prostitution in the streets, that his curiosity was struck, and he stopped to take more particular notice of her. She appeared to be *about fifteen.* Her figure was elegant, and her features re*gular; but want had sicklied o'er their beauty*; and all the

horrors of despair gloomed through the languid smile she forced, when she addressed him.

The sigh of distress, which never struck his air without affecting his heart, came with double force from such an object. He viewed her with silent compassion for some moments; and reaching her a piece of gold, bade her go home, and shelter herself from the inclemencies of the night, at so late an hour. Her surprise and joy at such unexpected charity overpowered her. She dropped upon her knees, in the wet and dirt of the street, and raising her hands and eyes toward heaven, remained in that posture for some moments, unable to give utterance to the gratitude that filled her heart.

Such a sight was more expressive than all the powers of eloquence. He raised her tenderly from the ground, and soothing her with words of comfort, offered to conduct her to some place, where she might get that refreshment of which she appeared to be in too great want. "O! sir," said she, pressing the hand that had raised her, with her cold trembling lips, "my deliverer, sent by heaven to save me from despair, let me not think of taking refreshment myself, till I have first procured it for those, whose greater wants I feel ten thousand times more severely than my own."

"Who can they be?" interrupted he with anxious impatience, "can humanity feel greater wants, than those under which you are sinking?"

"My father," exclaimed she, bursting into tears, "languishing under infirmities, acquired in the service of his country; my mother worn out with attending on him, and both perishing for want, (heaven grant they are not already dead!) together with two infant brothers, insensible of the cause of their distress, and crying to them for a morsel of bread, which it is not in their power to give."

"Where can such a scene of wretchedness be hidden from relief? I'll go with you myself directly! but stop! let us first procure some comfortable nourishment from some of the houses, which are kept open at this late hour, for a very *different purpose*. Come with me! we have no time to

lose."——With these words, he went directly t
and enquiring what victuals were dressed in
loaded her with as much as she could carry
and putting a couple of bottles of wine in his o
walked with her to her habitation, which wa
alley, happily for her, not very far distant, a
together with the conflict of passions struggling i
made her scarce able to go.

When they came to the door, she would ha
first for a light, but he was resolved to acco
that he might see the whole scene in its genu
He therefore followed her up to the top of
where opening the door of the garret, she dis
him such a scene of misery, as struck him wi
ment. By the light of a lamp, that glimme
fireless chimney, he saw lying on a bare bedste
any other covering than the relics of their
man, a woman, and two children, shuddering
though huddled together to share the little wa
exhausted nature still supplied them with.

While he stood gazing in horror at such
wretchedness, his conductress ran to the be
falling on her knees, "O! Sir! Madam!" ex
in rapture, "Arise! I have got relief from
heaven!"——

"Take care!" answered a voice, the hollo
of which was sharpened with indignation, "ta
not from a fiend of hell, who has taken advant
distress to tempt you to ruin! for with whom
you be till this time of night? But know, w
that I will never eat the earnings of vice and
few hours will put an end to my miseries,
received the only possible addition, by this yo

"He must be such indeed," interrupted my
more struck with sentiments so uncommon in
tion, "who could think of tempting her in such
ces to any folly. I will withdraw, while you ari
we will consult what can be soonest done to
distress, of which you appear so undeserving

he said this, he took the wine out of his pockets, and giving it to the daughter, went directly down stairs without waiting for a reply, and walking back and forward in the street for some time, enjoyed the sublimest pleasure the human heart is capable of, in considering how he had relieved, and should farther relieve the sufferings of objects so worthy of relief.

By the time he thought they might have learned from their daughter the circumstances of her meeting with me, and taken some nourishment, he returned to them, when the moment he entered the room, the whole family fell upon their knees to thank him. Such humiliation was more than he could bear. He raised them, one by one, as fast as he could, and taking the father's hand, "Gracious God!" said he, "can a sense of humanity be such an uncommon thing among creatures, who call themselves human, but so poor an exertion of it should be thought deserving of a return, proper to be made only to heaven? Oppress me not sir, I conjure you, with the mention of what it would have been a crime, I could never have forgiven myself, to have known I had not done. It is too late to think of leaving this place before to-morrow, when I will provide better, if there is not any to which you chuse particularly to go. I am not rich; but thank heaven, that it has blessed me with ability, and inclination to afford such assistance as may be immediately necessary to you, till means may be thought of for doing more."

"O, sir," answered the mother, "well might my daughter call you an angel of heaven! You know not from what misery you have already relieved,"——

"Nor will I know more of it at this time," interrupted my master, "than that which I too plainly see. I will leave you now to your rest, and return as soon as it is day."

"Speak not of leaving us, sir," exclaimed the daughter, who was afraid that if he should go away, he might not return, what rest can we take, in so short a time? Leave us not, I beseech you! leave us not in this place!"——

"*Cease, my child!*" interrupted the father, "nor press

your benefactor to continue in a scene of misery, that must give pain to his humane heart."——

"If my staying will not give you pain," answered my master, "I will most willingly stay; but it must be on condition that our conversation points entirely forward to happier days. There will be time enough hereafter to look back.

Saying this, he sat down on the bed-side, for other seat the apartment afforded none, between the husband and wife, with whom he spent the little remainder of the night, in such discourse, as he thought most likely to divert their attention from their present misery, and inspire their minds with better hopes, while the children, all but the daughter who hung upon his words, comforted at heart with a better meal, than they had long tasted, fell fast asleep, as they leaned their heads upon their mother's lap.

As soon as it was day, "Now, Madam," said my master, addressing himself to the mother, "I will go, and provide a place for your reception, as you say all places are alike to you. In the mean time accept of this trifle (giving her ten guineas) to provide such necessaries, as you may indispensibly want before you remove. When you are settled, we will see what further can be done. I shall be back with you within these three hours at most."

For such beneficence there was no possibility of rerurning thanks; but their hearts spoke through their eyes, in a language sufficiently intelligible to his. Departing directly to save both himself and them the pain of pursuing a conversation that grew too distressful, he went without regard to change of dress or appearance, to look for a proper lodging for them, where he laid in such provisions of every kind, as he knew they must immediately want. This care employed him till the time he had promised to return, when he found such an alteration in the looks and appearance of them all, as gave his heart delight.

"You see, sir," said the mother, as soon as he entered, "*the effects* of your bounty; but do not think that vanity *has made us* abuse it. These cloaths, what we could raise *which has* for some time been our sole support, were the

purchase of happier times; and were now *redeemed* for much less than we must have given for the worst we could buy."——

"Dear madam, interrupted my master, taking her hand respectfully, "mention not any thing of the kind to me, I beseech you. You will soon see such times again." Then turning to the husband, "I have taken a lodging, sir," continued he, "it is convenient, but not large, as I imagined would be your choice. I will call a coach to take us to it directly. If there are any demands here, let the people of the house be called up, and they shall be paid. I will be your purse-bearer for the present."

"No, sir," replied the husband, "there are not any You have enabled us to discharge all demands upon us. People in our circumstances, cannot find credit, because they want it."

My master would then have gone for a coach, but the daughter insisted on saving him that trouble; upon which he put the whole family into it, and walked away before them to their new lodging. It is impossible to describe what these poor people felt, when they saw the provision he had made for their reception. The father, in particular, could not bear it, but sinking into a chair, "This is too much!" said he, as soon as a flood of tears had given vent to the fullness of his heart, "this is too much. Support me, gracious heaven, who has sent this best of men to my relief, support me under the weight of obligations, which the preservation of these alone," looking round upon his wife and children, "could induce me to accept."——Then addressing himself to my master, "my heart is not unthankful," continued he, "but gratitude in such excess as mine, where there is no prospect of ever making a return, is the severest pain."

My master, who sought none, attempted often to give the conversation another turn; but finding that they could speak or think of nothing else as yet, he took his leave, promising to come the next day, when their minds should be better settled, to consult what more was in his pow

er to serve them, having first privately taken
tunity to slip a couple of guineas into the
hand, to avoid putting the delicacy of her fath
ther to farther pain.

END OF THE FIRST BOOK.

CHRYSAL,

OR, THE

ENTURES OF A GUINEA.

BOOK II.

CHAP. I.

gives some account of his master. Reason of his been bred to, and miscarried in a particular pro- . Interesting remarks on the different kinds of ecessary to eminence in different professions, con- by striking instances of their success in each. l consequence of his being forced into a profession his inclination. He is compelled by distress to is abilities. Contradiction in his character, and rticular turn of his works accounted for. He vi- new family. Affecting story of an officer.

UED in mind and body, from the debauch of the before, and the height to which his tenderest pas- been wound up by such a moving scene, my mas- directly home, and throwing himself on the bed

slept till next morning, without disturbance from p
reflection.

The contradictions which I had seen in his cha
prompted my curiosity to take this opportunity of k
back to his past life, to try if in the occurrences of
could trace their cause. Born in the middle rank o
his parents were induced by the dawnings of unco
genius, which he discovered in his earliest youth, t
him such an education, as might enable him to mak
figure in some of the learned professions, for which
nal fondness flattered them, that nature had de
him.

But however greatly he profited by his education, t
proposed by it was far from being pleasing to his in
tions, which the vigour of his mind, and body, turn
more active scenes. For this reason, when he was t
the pursuits of general learning for those of some part
profession, his ardour cooled, and he entirely lost th
rit of emulative ambition, which alone can enable a n
arrive at eminence.

Such a falling-off could not escape the anxious obser
of his friends, but as it was not in their power either
medy it, or gratify his inclination in any other way, al
could do was to enter him into the service of religi
profession in which though the greatest abilities and
cation of the human mind, are evidently and indispe
necessary, yet by the perversion of man, the least a
quired.

You seem shocked at the severity of this remark ;
moment's reflection will open to you the reason
which it is founded. In every other profession, su
depends upon an opinion of that knowledge, which is
merit in it, because mankind see the necessity of
merit to attain the object of the profession. But i
church, the case is quite different. Every man thinks
he knows enough of religion to serve his own turn,
therefore gives himself no trouble about the knowled
those who profess it, as he concludes that knowled
be of no service to him ; and therefore success in the

a general opinion of merit, but on particular
for the reason given before, is not the necessence of such merit. An attorney or surgeon,
who is not thought to have some merit in his
ll never be employed; but let him by any
to the church, and curry favour with those in
may rise to the first dignities of it, though
re merit in this profession, than he had in
was forced to quit for want of bread. And
on, why they who have least abilities for any
packed into this; and why, they again, who
of these, are generally most successful in it;
ss of their want of merit makes them take
gain favour.

uence of his entering into such a profession
tion is obvious. An indignant sense of his
periority to his superiours in station, made
e too common error of arguing from the
the use, and hold in contempt not only them,
ery profession itself, in which they could
ess. and in which necessity alone obliged
e. He disdained to apply abilities, which
ve the end! He neglected duties, which he
nd at length sunk into a state of listless in-
which he would have died in obscurity, had
uzed him, and extorted an exertion of his
a mind soured by disappointment of its
and by domestic unhappiness after, turned
an asperity and strength, that made vice
bosom of the great, and folly hide her head
laces.

stic unhappiness was the immediate cause
of his conduct, which contradicted the
of his character, justice requires that some
be given of it. In the capricious levity of
his inclinations on a female, who had no
endation beside beauty. Prudence would
a match, in which there was so little pros-
ess, but men of great abilities too often

t beneath them to listen to her voice. He married h
h in the phrase of the world, evidently to his r
eturn she made him for which proof of his love,
elity to his bed. This is the deepest wound that
iven to an heart of any delicacy; it sharpens the
ngratitude with insult, by giving a preference, tha
fects dishonour. He felt it so severely, that des
de him strive to drown the sense of it in wine, in the
xication of which, he too often was guilty of what
oler moment his reason would have blushed at, and
rinciples abhorred: and this was the chief cause of
istress also, which as I observed, forced him to exer
abilities, which he did with such success, as soon en
him to quit a profession, that had not been his choice,
at the same time indulge the natural disposition of his h
by practising some of the sublimest duties of it.

As soon as he awoke next day, he went to visit hi
family, where the happiness that glistened in every gr
ful eye, at his approach made him happy. After so
general chat, "It is my duty, sir," said the father,
give you some account of myself, and of the cause
falling into that depth of misery from which your b
cence relieved me, that you should not think it ha
lavished on objects altogether unworthy of it.

"I am descended from a good family, the fort
which my father dissipated in supporting a parlia
interest, for the ministry, the only return he rece
which, and for his voice upon all occasions, was
pension for himself, and a pair of colours in the g
me, his only son, with promises indeed of farther p
which were all forgotten when he died, happily
self before the end of the parliament, which as h
prospect of being returned again, would have h
the mercy of creditors, whom it was not in his
pay.

"Though I was soon sensible that my best
with him, I was so infatuated to a professio
pleasing to youthful idleness and vanity, that
le fortune of this best of women, whom

of better hope, in the purchase of a company,
ing regiment; at the head of which I flattered
it I should meet some opportunity in the war
oke out, of meriting further promotion. But
vanity of such a thought, when it was unhappily

several years careful service, in the course of
d sealed some degree of reputation with my
veral warm actions, without advantage to my-
spect of any to my family, who now multiplied
f life ten thousand fold upon my head, I was
espair to exchange my company, which I had
therefore could have sold again, the price of
d at least have kept us from absolute starving,
ier rank in a younger regiment, just then or-
an expedition, the object of which raised what
t rational expectation of such profit, as should
m the anxieties that made life a burden.
l solely by this expectation, I went accordingly.
lition was successful. I did my duty. I
d in the course of it, to the extreme danger of
entirely ruined my constitution by the severity
te; and on my return home was reduced to
ithout receiving so much prize-money, as de-
xtraordinary expences of the expedition, and
s which I contracted in it; while those above
lated such wealth, as if divided in any degree of
would have recompensed the labours of us,
erally *born the heat and burden of the day*, and
ining in discontent and misery, aggravated by
so severely injurious,
situation, I resolved to throw myself at the
sovereign, and implore relief from the known
his heart. But his throne was surrounded by
interest it was to keep the cries of his people
to his ears; * and therefore, as it was neces-

'ection, notoriously so groundless, is alone sufficient to
author from any allusion to present times.

sary for me, to make my errand known, I never co tain access to him.

" The distress of this disappointment was still heightened by the delays in the discharge of that *h* which was now my only support; and the *draw-back* subject to from the fees of office, even when it shoul to be paid, which were such, that when I attemj mortgage it, the wretch's last resource to put off s as long as he can, what I could get from those vi who fatten upon the sufferings of a soldier, was scarc cient to satisfy our present wants. How then could forward for a family, dearer to me than life? Wha support resolution, when hope was gone? Mine was t to the trial; and I was beginning to meditate on an end to a life of such misery, without consider the sufferings of those, for whom I felt so much mo for myself must be still made heavier by such a b sertion of them, when heaven in its mercy visit family with a violent fever, which freed me from fears for the future welfare of my three eldest sons, a difficulty spared the two, whom you see before yo my poor boys! happier! thrice happier than us, wh left behind! Excuse this weakness, sir! nature wi the involuntary tear in spite of reason; for were t the children of my love?

" During their illness, I lost every other care in tendance upon them; nor omitted any possible m preserve lives, for which my fears foreboded noth unhappiness; but though their deaths freed me frou of those fears they left a melanaholy void in my which was more painful, if possible, than any fear I was not long sensible of that pain. My childr scarce laid in the grave, when the fever seized mys such violence, that I soon lost my senses, nor rec them for above a month: and then only to feel th est wretchedness, that was ever heaped upon huma *ture.*

" *The expence* of my children's, and my own *had not only exhausted* all the money I had

the anticipation of my half pay, but also obliged my wife to mortgage several of our best effects. Such a resource never escapes the watchful eyes of people who keep lodging houses. Our landlady no sooner perceived it, than she seized upon the rest, and then turned us out the moment I could be removed without instant death.

In this situation, I must have perished in the street, had not a poor woman, whom my wife had been obliged formerly in to her assistance when I sickened, shared with us her habitation, in which you found us, as she also did the earnings of her daily labour, till a chairman, who was carrying a beau to a ball, threw her down with such violence as not making haste enough out of his way, that she broke her leg, and was obliged to be taken to an hospital.

From that time we supported life by mortgaging the few things we had brought on our backs, without any ray of hope to tempt us to look forward, till they also were all gone, and the misery of cold added to that of hunger. In this condition, we had been two days without tasting bread, and feeling the warmth of fire, calling incessantly upon death to put that end to our distresses, which a sense of religion made stronger by my wretchedness, now prevented me daring to hasten, when my daughter stole out unknown to us to seek for charity in the streets, where she wandered without meeting any thing but insults, and solicitations to vice, till heaven directed your steps to her.

Such was the reward of more than twenty years faithful and hard service, in which I had fought the battles of my country, in the opposite extremities of the globe, with honour, and been instrumental in making princely fortunes for the several commanders, under whom I served.

This, sir, is the sum of my story, in which I have been as brief as I could, to avoid giving you pain. We are now your creatures. The lives we enjoy are immediately the gift of your benevolence; a benevolence, so critically timed, (for we could not have subsisted many hours longer without it) as to raise an hope, that Providence which sent *you to our* relief, will not leave its work unfinished, but *save us from* falling again into such misery, by mean

agreeable to its own wisdom and goodness though impossible for us, in our present situation, to foresee.

It was sometime before my master, who had listened to the officer's story with sympathetic attention, was able to speak. Recovering himself at length, "Fear not," said he, in a broken voice "never was, the righteous forsaken nor—nor—nor—. I have some friends, sir, who may serve! In the mean time take this, (reaching him a bank note for twenty pounds) I will not be refused! business calls me for a few hours; but I will see you again in the evening." Saying this, he hurried away to hide his emotions without waiting for a reply, which indeed their gratitude left them not the power to make.

CHAP. II.

CHRYSAL's master carries him to visit an old acquaintance who behaves in character, on hearing the officer's story and surprises CHRYSAL's *master with an account of his having turned* PATRIOT. *The general motive for such a step; with some remarks on the difference between practice and profession, in different instances. Insignificance of private characters in attacks upon a ministry, and the Reflections on the origin, and use of* SATIRE, *and the abuse of the terms* GOOD *and* ILL-NATURE, *with the reason why so many cry out against satire.* CHRYSAL *changes his service in a common way.*

THE most intimate acquaintance my master had was a person, who had been competitor with a former master of mine, for admission into the higher order of THE

NASTRY.* To him he went directly, and relating the
ter's story, while it was still warm on his heart, asked
assistance to do something more effectual for his relief.
His friend was so affected with the melancholy tale,
t it was some time before he could speak; but when at
th he did, it was in a strain very different from what
at have been expected. "And the girl was really so
tty!" said he, with a look of inexpressible archness,
ell said my good *Levite*, I presume you satisfied your
appetites with her at the tavern, before you provided
those of her family, though you *sunk* that part of the
y, for fear I should want to come in for a *snack* with
. The concupiscence of you parsons is truly *catholic*,
ever your consciences may be, and would engross the
ole sex, if it was not restrained; not indeed that women
e within the meaning of the *Moremain* acts; as none
more good in their generation; and consequently are
ter represented to the state, than those who are occu-
d by the clergy."

"Why, what a sensual brute must you be," answered
master, "to talk of satisfying appetites with a wretch
perishing of cold and hunger. But it is all affectation.
ou had been in my place, you would have acted just as
d; for whatever airs your wicked wit may assume, I know
r heart is strongly susceptible of charity."

"Charity! hah! hah! hah! I expected that. It is al-
s the burden of a Parson's song. They make a cloak of
pon all occasions; and indeed if it will really cover sins,
hey say, they are in the right to have it ready, for mul-
ides enough they have to take up every corner of it.
t why can you not throw off the *cant* along with the
k? However, that her hunger should not damp your
ires any more, here, (giving him half a dozen guineas,)
ny help to allay it."

"I will not refuse your money, for your own sake, in
e that your bestowing even this much so well may help
stone for some of the thousands you have thrown away.

* Vol. 3, p. —

But it was not with any view of getting it, that I spok
you. Their immediate necessities are supplied. I
your assistance and interest——"

"My interest! hah! hah! hah!—You apply to a p
of great interest truly. Why my very naming them
be sufficient to ruin their hopes for ever. You don't,
perhaps, that I have turned *patriot*, and *attacked the*
istry."

"Patriot! For heaven's sake how long, and on wh
casion have you taken this strange whim?"

"Whim! Pray, good sir, speak with more respect t
noblest principle of the human heart. The thought
into my head the night before last; and as I do not lo
lose time, especially in things of such moment, I g
vent yesterday, in the shape of a political pamph
which I have proved to a demonstration, that the mi
and all his friends and countrymen are fools, and ro
and deserve to be hang'd."——

"Is it possible, that you can be serious! What i
name of common sense, could be your motive for t
such a step as this? I thought you had expectations
your from them."——

"What motive should any man of honour and ho
have, but the good of his country; their neglect of
has rouzed an indignation that will make them trembl

"Or in other words, they have disappointed you
pectations, and therefore you take this method of bei
venged on them, and extorting for fear, what they
not do from favour; the general motive of modern
ots I acknowledge; but with what face you can pret
the title, prostituted as it is, I can not think, as your
name is a burlesque upon every thing that is serious."

"Pray, how so, reverend and grave sir? If the
profligate sinner makes the best saint, as you say,
should not a moderate rake make a tolerable politi
I believe you will hardly attribute it to the superior e
lence of the latter character; but the truth is, thoug
impossible for me to profess political principles mo
trary to my practice, than your moral practice is

preaching, yet you would deny me the toleration which you avail yourself of, and have my words judged from my actions; not my actions from my words, as you expect your own shall be."

"But my private character, or practice signifies nothing to this undertaking, which is to rip up the practices, and characters public and private, of a set of people, who have obtruded themselves into a station that exposes them to envy, and every accusation against whom will therefore be received implicitly, without regarding who, or what the author of it is. Not but there is sufficient room to attack those whose whole private lives have been such a continued series of vice and folly, and their public conduct of blunders and villany, that it is impossible to say or think any thing bad enough of them, as I have already proved by incontestable instances in my pamphlet, and shall by many more in the course of the undertaking. If the tables indeed should turn, and I get into their place, then they may make the same use of my character, and perhaps not without effect; but at present it is quite out of the question. And now that I have opened myself to you, I expect your assistance, in return for my confidence."——

"Assistance in politics! It is not in my power to give you any. I hate from my soul, every political system under the sun, as a jumble of folly and villany, I mean as they are carried into practice, not in their speculative plans, and therefore never could throw away a thought upon them."——

"That signifies nothing. The assistance which I want, you are well qualified to give. While I detect their political blunders and villany, you shall lash their private vices and follies, till we make them equally ridiculous and odious, to every man of sense and virtue, in the nation; a task that will give you the pleasing opportunity of indulging that *misanthropy*, which inspires the muse of a *satirist*, and is mistaken for virtue, because it rails against vice; for blaze on it out as pompously as you will, nothing but ill-nature can *make* a man take delight in exposing the defects

others; and the more forcibly he does it, the more powerful must that principle be with him."——

"And by the same rule, it is *good-nature* that makes a man fawn upon folly, and flatter vice; and consequently whoever does it, is virtuous. A most judicious way of reasoning truly! now, on the contrary, I think it a much more just conclusion, that they who treat vice with tenderness, approve it in their hearts, and would practice it, if they could; and that they, who expose its deformities, and dangers, really detest it, though they may sometimes, through human weakness, fall into the practice. But I do not wonder at your remark; it is an old, and common one. All, who are conscious that they deserve the lash, desire to lessen its force; and therefore derive satire from ill-nature, in order to obviate the application of it to the proper object; and fasten upon the satirist the fault, which is in themselves. And this abuse of the terms *good* and *ill-nature*, is the reason, why some have been provoked to call the former *folly*."

"But not to waste time in discussions, where prejudice only can find a doubt, I agree to your proposal with pleasure, and will hold folly up to ridicule, and brand vice to detestation, wherever you point them out to me, without regard to the rank, or power of the person; or to any imputations of *misanthropy*, and *ill-nature*, which may be levelled at myself, to shield against, and blunt the edge of my satire; though I no more expect that I shall be able to reform the *moral*, than you the *political* conduct of the age. However, it is a duty to make the attempt, be the success what it will. But, by the bye, are you not apprehensive, that your undertaking may be attended with danger? The people in power will certainly be provoked; and power, you know, has long arms, and will often reach over the fences of law."

"I fear them not! I have friends, who are able and will *defend the laws in me*, while I keep within their fence; one *of the principal of* whom, I expect every minute to call *on me, to* communicate matter, and to consult upon *other stroke*."—

Then I'll take my leave. You'll have things to talk
at, which you will not desire me to hear. Conspirators
inst the state always chuse privacy."—
Conspirators against the state! Our conspiracy, if such
call it, is for the state, against its worst enemies, trai-
to the trust reposed in them, and fools to their own
interest, as members of the community."
All this I'll grant; and yet it is well, if they do not
means, to make themselves pass for the state, and of
se, you for the traitors against it. They, who have
power, can easily assume the name.—"
s he said this, a servant brought his friend a note, who
n casting his eye over it, "The gentleman I expected"
he, "writes me word that he is not very well this
ning, and therefore desires to see me at his house. If
are going my way, I'll *set you down*."
I thank you!" answered my master. "But my am-
n does not rise so high as that yet. I do not aspire to
llory, or a prison, even in the cause of my country.
ll we see you at dinner?"—
Most certainly! but hold. Can you give me *change*,
this note? I have not time to call upon my banker."—
I believe I can; but then it must be with the help of
t you have yourself given me, for the officer; like oth-
ankers, who make a parade of taking in charitable sub-
ptions, at the same time that they support their credit
the money."
That's right! I'll mention him to the person I am go-
to. He has abilities to serve him effectually: and I
atisfied never wants inclination to do a generous ac-
."—My master then gave him the change of his note,
ng which I was, and took his leave.

CHAP. III.

CHRYSAL sums up the character of his late master. Different opinions for and against the propriety, and benefit of SATIRE. *The former supported by good authority. Reason of some inconveniences attending the indulgence of such a turn. Character of* CHRYSAL'S *new master concluded from a former sketch. He waits upon his patron. Character of him with his motives for such a patronage. He gives striking reasons for objecting to some parts of* CHRYSAL'S *master's pamphlet, which the other makes some weak attempts to vindicate.* CHRYSAL'S *master enjoys the pleasure of tracing his own fame.*

THE peculiar character of my late master made me feel regret, at leaving his service, till I should see more of him. His abilities did honour to the age, and country in which he lived; and the exalted sentiments of virtue, which broke from him spontaneously, in the genuine effusions of his soul, gave sufficient reason to judge, that his conduct would be entirely ruled by it, and his talents exerted in the more pleasing and extensive way of recommending it to imitation by displaying all its advantages, and charms, as soon as time should cool the fervour of his passions, and apply its lenient balsam to the sores in his heart, the smart of which first gave him that poignant turn, and drove him for relief to excesses, that too often drowned his better reason, and led him into actions, which in a cooler moment he abhorred. In a word, his failings were the luxuriance of nature, as his virtues were her perfection.

As I have said that he turned his poetical vein particularly to satire, I see your curiosity to know my opinion of *the propriety,* and benefit of that manner of applying the *powers of wit.* But I have often told you, that I am not *permitted to* determine controverted points. Many with *a plausible* appearance of *good nature* decry it, as proceed-

en I'll take my leave. You'll have things to talk
hich you will not desire me to hear. Conspirators
the state always chuse privacy."—
nspirators against the state! Our conspiracy, if such
it, is for the state, against its worst enemies, trai-
he trust reposed in them, and fools to their own
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He has abilities to serve him effectually: and I
ied never wants inclination to do a generous ac-
My master then gave him the change of his note,
hich I was, and took his leave.

permitted to follow the dictates of his own reason in their service; but gave up the empty and disgraceful appearance of acting in it any longer, on finding his judgment disregarded, and himself designed to be made only a cypher, to increase the consequence of another.

The indignation, however, which had prompted him to take this step, led him not into those unjustifiable lengths, which are too common, on such occasions. He was faithful to his sovereign, though he had lost his favour; and watched attentively over the interests of his country, though he was not permitted to promote them. The only instance in which his conduct could possibly be censured was his patronizing such a man, as my master. But it is a maxim in human politics, that *the end justifies the means* be they what they will. He wanted to be restored to his former power; and thought this man's exposing the insufficiency of those who had supplanted him in it, the most likely way to effect that purpose.

To this desire of power he was not stimulated by the usual methods of repairing a ruined fortune, or making a new family. His wealth exceeded his very wishes; and he already enjoyed the highest honours he could aspire to; all he proposed was the glory of his sovereign, and the advantage of his country, which that enthusiastic ambition, from whence proceed the greatest actions, made him think himself the most capable, and wish to be the happy instrument of promoting.

By this gentleman, my master was received with that *civility*, which is commonly mistaken for *esteem*. After some general chat, on the occurrences and humour of the times, in which my master modestly took to himself the merit of the people's discontent at the ministry, and their measures, as raised solely by his pamphlet, "I allow the good effects of it," said the gentleman, "and greatly approve the principles upon which it is written; but I much fear that your zeal has transported you too far. You should of all things have avoided involving the master in your charge against the ministers; because that alone can give them any advantage against you, and is therefor

hey always feign, however unjustly, when they are
ed in order to screen themselves behind him. Be-
he character of a sovereign is sacred, and should ne-
treated but with the highest respect; especially
he virtues of the man, are such as would be respect-
any character."

h disapprobation from his principal patron greatly
ointed my master, who was so little acquainted
is sentiments, as to think he bore resentment against
ereign for the loss of his favour, as well as against
who had deprived him of it, and consequently would
sed with any thing, that might seem to reflect dis-
pon him.

overing himself however, before his embarrassment
erceived, "I imagined," answered he, with his
esence of mind, "that it was impossible to ac-
e of disrespect to one, whom I have studiously sought
occasion of praising. As for what you take notice
charge is not *personally against* him, but *through*
gainst those, who had the baseness and insolence to
his goodness, and confidence in such a manner; so
think it is imposible to wrest it to the purpose you
end."——

wish you may not be mistaken; but much fear that
rgument will not have the weight you expect. Praise,
with an air of irony is the keenest insult; beside, in
rticular case, the praises you bestow upon his *good-*
re all at the expence of his *understanding*. How-
lo not be dispirited, at what cannot now be helped.
hink your intention was not in fault, you may de-
upon my countenance, and support, let what will
n."

s comfortable assurance restored my master to his
r spirits: not desiring however to continue the con-
ion any longer upon that subject, "I have this morn-
said he, "made no inconsiderable addition to our

My friend, the poet, whose turn for satire I have
you so much admire, has promised me to exert all
vers in our cause. He will attack the faults in their

private, while I expose their public characters, and experience has shewn that it is easy to overturn the *ministry*, when the *man* is made ridiculous, or odious."——

"The former I'll grant you; but we have too many instances in contradiction to the latter, to build much upon it. However, his powers are great, and may do much if he will take care to avoid the rock upon which you have fallen; and therefore I shall be glad to attach him personally to us, especially as he does not seem to be utterly void of virtue, notwithstanding the libertinism of his conduct in some instances."

My master would not miss so favourable an opportunity of doing justice to the character of his friend. Accordingly he related the story of the distresses of the officer and his family, and his generosity to them in so affecting a manner, that the gentleman directly gave him a considerable sum of money, for their present relief, with the promise of providing for them himself, if he could not prevail upon those in power to do it.

Pleased with a success, which he knew would be so pleasing to his friend, my master took leave of his patron, and set out to trace his own fame from one coffee-house to another, and enjoy the applauses, which the popularity and boldness of his attempt procured him from the multitude, wherever he went; after which he repaired to his usual haunt, where he dined, and spent the evening, in his usual manner.

CHAP. IV.

master receives an unwelcome visit, at an unle time. His extraordinary behaviour before riors. He is sent to prison. CHRYSAL *makes popular remarks, on certain interesting subjects. ences of his master's imprisonment, with an ac- his behaviour in it.*

DENT as my master was of his safety, he soon the fears of his patron were too just. He had him down to sleep, when his bed was surround- self made a prisoner, by a number of fellows, the sanction of authority committed all the lawless ruffians, *breaking open his locks, rifling* and *searching into all his secrets.*

n vain for him to expostulate with such people flagrant injustice, or claim the protection of the ey derided him, and all he could say; and hav- their work, dragged him away with insults and magistrate, where he had the comfort of wait- derable time in such agreeable company, be- orship was at leisure to see him.

, though designed as an indignity, was of real ad- him, as it gave him time to recover his spirits, his presence of mind for an interview of such s. Accordingly when at length he was admit- dread tribunal, instead of shewing any dejec- danger, which seemed to hang over him, he be- manner worthy of a better man, and a better e asserted the violation of the laws, in his per- o much resolution, and appearance of reason, and he insolence of office with such contempt, an- sively to the insidious questions put to him, and anding that right of being restored to his liberty, assured to every individual of the community ential principles of the constitution, that his

judges were startled, and more than once wish
left him unmolested.

However, as there was no receding now, the
it to be their best way to go through with w
begun, and bear down opposition with an high
which intent they sent him directly to prison,
to all he could say, where he was treated with
severity, and the method which the law prov
being restored to liberty, eluded as long as p
finesses which power only could support.

I see your indignation at such an infringen
procured by the blood of myriads, and establ
most solemn engagements human and divine, for
of the common rights of mankind. The part
man feels in such sufferings, on a supposition th
possibly one day fall upon himself, naturally int
it did the multitude, in my master's cause. B
come to examine coolly, the manner of his bei
to confinement, which is what gives you suc
will not appear so contrary to reason, and
foundation, and as I may say, soul of all laws
opinion may presume.

All power is delegated from the people for
advantage of *governors* and *governed*. To
use, and prevent the abuse of that power, la
lished by the consent of both, which are to b
their actions. But as it is impossible for hum
to foresee, and provide for every occurence th
pen, there is essentially implied in the first tr
power of applying *unprovided* remedies to *unfo*
for the safety, and advantage of the whole.

If it be objected, that these remedies may s
injurious to individuals, by being injudiciousl
fully applied, the answer is obvious. The s
few, are not to be set in competition with th
the many. Beside, if the remedies were nev
plied, where there was a possibility of a mist
might happen, in the time necessary for enq
liberation. For, though *penal* laws are de

prevent future by the punishment of past crime; yet where such crimes, if committed, will exceed the reach of punishment, and defeat the laws, the power of prevention must be exerted earlier to anticipate them before commission.

Without such a power, the trust of government would be imperfect, and inadequate to the end; as, if no punishment could be inflicted thus for prevention, but by prescribed forms, human ingenuity, ever most fertile in evil, would devise expedients to evade it, till perpetration should secure impunity, as I said before perhaps to the ruin of the state.

For these reasons an extraordinary power, must have been implicitly given, for extraordinary cases; or the good of the community, which is the end of government, cannot be obtained. If this power though should be abused, *the sacred spirit of the laws of your happy country will supply the inevitable defect of the latter*, and grant redress to the sufferer, when a proper time comes for enquiring into the circumstances of the case: a redress which was not provided by the people*, the most jealous of their liberties of any who ever united themselves into civil society, who sensible of the necessity of such a resource, made it a fundamental rule of their government, on any occasions of uncommon difficulty or danger to entrust the whole power into the hands of some one person whom they called DICTATOR, *as his word was to be the law*, without subjecting him to controul in the use, or account for the abuse of it, when his power should be at an end.

As soon as my master's imprisonment was known, the populace all took fire. They made his cause their own. They looked upon him as a martyr in the darling cause of liberty. They insulted all government, and committed excesses every hour, infinitely more illegal and dangerous to liberty, than that of which they complained.

In the mean time, his confinement was far from sitting so heavy upon him, as might have been expected. Though he wanted the approbation of his own mind, and the calm

*The Romans.

siasm of the principles he professed, to support his resolution, and encourage him to look forward with hope, levity of temper supplied the place of that resolution, and saved him from sinking under misfortunes, by making him insensible of their weight. He rallied his jailors, mimicked his judges, cracked jests upon his own undoing, and turned every circumstance into ridicule, with such drollery, and unconcern, as if he was acting the imaginary sufferings of another, not actually suffering himself. How long he would have been able to support that spirit though came not to be tried.

CHAP. V.

CHRYSAL'S *master is visited in prison by his patron; and from what motives. His conduct, on being set at liberty, and the consequences of it. Remarkable grounds on which he was set at liberty, with a conjecture at the reason of fixing upon them.* CHRYSAL *makes an enquiry into certain matters, much talked of and little understood.*

AS soon as his friends obtained access to him (for the great severity of his confinement was the uncommon strictness of it) his patron went to see him. As I have taken notice of his disapprobation of what had brought my *master into* this scrape, you are surprised at his taking a *step, that seemed* so inconsistent with his character. But, *his motives for it did honour* to the man, however strange they may appear in the politician. He had admitted him

e of personal intimacy. He had approved of his
a cause, to which he was himself attached most
, and he scorned to desert him in distress, occa-
what he thought an error of his judgment, not a
intention.
he consolation to himself, the honour of such a
f the greatest advantage to my master's affairs;
ned the personal prejudices against him, and gave
nion of a cause, which appeared to have the
ce of such a man.
ted with the popularity he had thus acquired,
ghtly managed might have done great matters,
sooner at liberty, than he threw off all restraint,
o such licentiousness, as in a short time lessened
nd lost him every trace of the good opinion of
re themselves time to think of the causes and
ces of such conduct. But his triumph was not

been restored to his liberty, not as a right com-
the members of the community, on a supposi-
illegality of the manner, in which he had been
f it; but in consequence of certain immunities,
a particular part of the legislature, to which he

the abilities and integrity of the magistrate who
distinction were unquestionable, some persons
l farther then the present moment, imagined
trace it to a cause, not commonly attended to.
former occasions been instrumental in depriving
le of liberty in the same manner; to have con-
at manner therefore now, as illegal would have
ming himself; at the same time, that upright
to the dictates of his present opinion, obliged
him free. Such a difficulty must have been dis-
ut this distinction delivered him from it, and
n to save his credit, and conscience both; as
e had borne no part in the legislature, and there-
t been entitled to such immunity.
indignation arise, at the thought, that in a

country which boasts of being governed by equal
one set of men should enjoy immunities, deni
rest: but that indignation proceeds from vi
matter in a partial light. In the country wher
has happily fallen, the end of government is bett
by a division of its powers, than in any other mod
The great wisdom of those, who made this divisio
in the provisions made to preserve each part
dependant of the rest, the only means by which th
itself could be preserved.

Now as the *executive* power *necessarily* belo
to the prince, it was *equally necessary* to secure t
bore a part with him in the *legislative*, from any
ecution of that power, which might be attempte
to break through that independence, and join the
to the *executive*; or in other words, *vest both pow
lutely, and without limitation in the prince.* An
the reason of immunities, so much talked of, an
understood.

If it be said, that these immunities operate a
fellow subjects, from whom there can be no suc
are sometimes (perhaps too often) abused to dish
the answer must be sought for in the depravity
man heart, which will pervert the best institut
worst purposes, and makes it necessary to prec
exception, that it should not be extended to se
As for instance, if the meanest subject of the s
right to claim the assistance of the civil power in
against any member of the legislature, while in
tive capacity, that right might be suborned, or
the *executive* power in such a manner, as to ov
independency, and prevent his discharging the
mitted to him: for which reason it is better that
dual should suffer (to suppose the worst) than a
nity be given for ruining the whole community;
to the known maxim, that an *evil (which affect
is preferable* to an *inconvenience (which affec
And this immunity*, which is really the shield, a
the state, can never be invaded, but from a d

the liberty of the state, nor absolutely given up, without giving up that liberty along with it; though the right may be waved in particular instances, which appear unworthy of the benefit of it. To actions criminal in their own nature, between individuals, or immediately dangerous to the state, it was never designed to be extended, as in such cases it would have been destructive of the end, for which it was instituted.

While my master was running riot in this extravagant manner, some things happened which raised in his favour the indignation, and pity of many who disliked the man, and disapproved his proceedings, because they saw him persecuted by unjustifiable means.

It may well be imagined, that I did not remain long enough in his possession, to see the conclusion of this affair; but as I had ample opportunity of being acquainted with it at the time, and see that your curiosity is interested in the event, I will continue the account here, especially as the principal occurrences in my next service, were connected with it in so particular a manner, that it is necessary to explain one in order to understand the other.

CHAP. VI.

CHRYSAL'S master takes a foreign tour. Remarks upon national reflections, and attacks upon private characters. CHRYSAL'S master is called to an account for certain improper liberties, by a very improper person, whom he treats with uncommon propriety. CHRYSAL makes some out-of-the-way reflections on a question much canvassed to little purpose.

WHEN my master had in some measure exhausted the first flow of his spirits upon the recovery of his liberty, he made a short excursion abroad, as if merely for amusemer

but in reality to provide a place of retreat, in case of the worst, as his apprehensions could not but be alarmed whenever he allowed himself time to think.

I have observed that in the account he gave my late master, when he first told him of his attack upon the ministry, he said he had included in it all, his *countrymen*. This he really had done on that, and continued to do, on all other occasions with a licentiousness, unexampled; but which lost its force, and became contemptible, by sinking into scurrility.

Attacks upon private characters, unless forced by necessity, or designed to serve good purposes, such as personal reformation, or caution to others, are literally *abuse*, and proceed always from a bad heart; but national reflections, as they can answer no good purpose of any kind, are abuse in every sense, and proceed equally from *folly* and *malevolence*. A *folly* indeed that is often punished by *fools*, who take to themselves that abuse, which belongs not to them in particular, and would pass by, without lighting upon them, if not applied thus by themselves.

My master had not been long abroad, when a *countryman of the minister's* thought proper to call him to account for the liberties he had taken with his country. The absurdity of such a step in any man was still aggravated by the peculiar circumstances of this person, who had actually given weight to the severest part of the charge against his country, (indeed the only part that would admit of weight, the rest being, as I have said, nothing but scurrility) by engaging in the service of the enemies of its present government, and fighting their battles against it. Such an antagonist therefore was beneath the notice of any man of reason, and accordingly was treated so by my master, who on this occasion behaved with a moral propriety, and prudence much above the tenor of his general character. But his enemies beheld his conduct in a different light, and attributed to *cowardice* what was really the effect of *courage*.

You seem surprised at my saying that his declining [illegible] *ght was the effect* of courage! but reflect a moment, [illegible] *u will see that it is the motive of fighting*, and [illegible]

mere fighting, that constitutes true courage; and that the *fashionable courage* of venturing life for punctilios of imaginary honour is *real cowardice*, as it proceeds solely from fear of the false censure of the world; *and therefore, that to brave that censure in such cases is the highest courage.*

I would not be understood by this to declare absolutely against a man's fighting in his own cause, in all cases indiscriminately. Different circumstances make an essential difference in things which superficially appear to be alike. A man's venturing his life, as I have said, in vindicating *empty punctilios* of *imaginary honour*, or in *support of injustice* is the highest, and most ingrateful insult to the author of that life, who has made the preservation of it the first principle of action, and consequently an indispensible duty, when it can be preferred without violation of those greater duties which he has thought proper to prescribe.

But as there are other things more valuable than life, because without them life would lose its value, reason, which is the voice of heaven, permits to hazard the lesser good for the preservation of the greater, and this is the justification of war between different states.

To prevent the evils, which such a recourse between individuals in the same state, must be attended with laws are established to preserve those rights, and redress injuries, which they may offer to each other; to these laws therefore it is an indispensible duty to recur for such redress and preservation, where they are able to effect them: but this duty does not seem to extend so far as absolutely and indiscriminately to preclude the other method of a man's striving at the hazard of his life to effect them himself, when the laws cannot do it, as is too often the case, it being impossible for human wisdom to make provision for every occurrence, which in the complication and extensiveness of human action may require it.

An opinion, so contrary to that professed by all, who have undertaken to discuss this subject, however consonant *to the sense* of mankind in general as shewn in their prac-

tice, should be supported by the plainest, and m
vincing reasons.

A good name is the immediate jewel of the soul;
first fruit and the reward of virtue: the preserva
therefore is indisputably worth hazarding life for, w
laws have not sufficiently provided for its defence;
case, in many of the most delicate, and tender poi
man for instance is unjustly accused of a fact, that
good name, at the same time, that the accusation c
within the reach of any law, from which he may re
dress, can reason say, that he is not justifiable in str
that redress himself, and vindicating his good nam
hazard of his life, when that life would be only misc
out it?

But here another difficulty occurs. Shall a man, i
put himself upon a level with his injurer, and ris
cond injury, in seeking satisfaction for the first? T
tainly is an evil, but must be submitted to, to pr
greater.

If a man were permitted to redress himself ab
without such a risk, the consequence would be, th
ality to himself would make him think every th
should displease him, an injury sufficient to merit si
dress, whereby murders would be multiplied to
proach of humanity, and ruin of the state. But wh
risk makes the redress attended with danger, pe
cautious not to run into it, but on what they at lea
good grounds.

Beside risking life in an even scale is in some
staking it upon the justice of the cause, and appe
heaven for decision; and consequently success cl
character in general estimation; whereas killing it
ly, or without such equal risk, only confirms the firs
on a presumption of consciousness, and aggravate
the weight of new guilt. And this was the sense
kind, till the remedy was perverted to such an exc
become worse than the evil, and therefore necessar
abolished, as far as human laws can abolish a
ciple of action.

One particular though in the laws made to abolish it, deserves remark; as it shews a striking instance of the sagacity with which human laws are often made. Killing a man, in a deliberate duel, be the cause ever so important, and utterly unprovided for in the law, is accounted *murder* and made capitally criminal; but killing in a drunken broil, or ungoverned gust of passion, is only a pardonable offence, and called by the softer name of *man-slaughter!* Now if the makers of that law had but considered which action proceeded from the worst cause, and was liable to be attended with the worst consequences, from the possible frequency of it, they might perhaps have seen reason to reverse the case, and made the *latter* capital, and the *former* at least pardonable.

In a word, he who takes away the life of another, or loses his own, in a trivial, or unjust cause, or where the laws of his country have provided him redress, is guilty of murder; whereas he, who kills, or is killed in a cause of real importance, for which there is no remedy provided him by the law, sins not against the *spirit* of that law, however he may against the *letter*; and consequently seems to be intitled to an immunity from the penalties of it. This reasoning though respects only the reason of the law, and is by no means laid down as a rule for practice; it being the indispensible duty of a subject to obey the plain letter of the law, without presuming to oppose his private opinion to it, otherwise than by humble application to proper authority to have it altered.

CHAP. VII.

CHRYSAL's master's late conduct draws him into a new scrape, in which he comes off but second best. He takes advantage of his misfortune to make his escape from a greater. He suffers the resentment of his enemies, as far as they can reach him, and meets from his friends the fate of all useless tools, after having served them with improbable success. A striking instance of the advantage of an upright judge, and equal laws. CHRYSAL changes his service.

THE opinion, that my master's having behaved in this manner proceeded from a want of spirit, soon laid him under a necessity of shewing the contrary. A person, who was involved deeper, than he chose to appear, in his accusations against the minister, though he was known to be his creature, thought he might safely invalidate the credit of the charge, and curry farther favour with his patron by denying it in terms of such abuse, as should make the accuser infamous, on submitting to them as he imagined he would.

But in this he found himself mistaken. The *captiousness of false honour*, that often passes for true resolution *which is only the result of virtue*, was now piqued; and two beings (for it was impossible for the other to draw back) who called themselves rational, hazarded their lives, in support of what neither could have supported by reason.

The event proved immediately unfavourable to my master, who received a wound, that for some time seemed to threaten his life. But he soon thought the danger amply made amends for, by the pretence it gave him to put off from time to time the resentment of that part of the legislature *to which* he belonged, for the offence which had occasioned his being confined, and at length to fly from it, *when he found* it could not be any longer prevented by

finesses, from bursting on his head. Such a flight was nplicit acknowledgment of his guilt. He was there- deprived of his part in the legislature, and consequent- all the immunities annexed to it, and given up to the non course of the laws, for that and other matters, never he should be found within the reach of their pow- Nor was this all! to shew still stronger disapprobation s conduct, the breach of those immunities, upon which magistrate had founded his discharge from confinement, overlooked, and such offences as his excluded from protection for the future.

ou cannot be surprised at his meeting such a fate. The of a statesman, however successful they may have , are always thrown aside with neglect, the moment have done their work; but when they fail, however elessly, or run into any error, though only from excess al, the weight of the neglect is made still heavier, by ing all the blame upon them. But what will you think, I tell you, that unequal as he must appear to have to such an attempt, in consequence, character and les, he raised so threatening a storm, that the minister ht proper to retire out of its way; as all his friends hended they should have been obliged to follow him: cess, for which he was in a great measure indebted to ssistance of my late master, who represented their te characters, in such colours, in his satirical writings, ll make their memories pay a dear price for their pow- e poetical merits of his works, in which their names randed with indelible infamy, ensuring their immorta-

Such is the basis, upon which statesmen found their ness; and so easily is a jealous populace led away, by hing that flatters their present humour.

ay not this, as deciding upon the merits of the disputes ich he was concerned. I think too meanly of human es in general, to give my opinion in favour of any one ne of them, in preference to another. They are all a jumble of villainy, and blunders. All I intend is, to *on what* a sandy foundation, men who value themselves *heir wisdom*, wear out their lives in anxious toils, and

dangers, to build their hopes; and what unworthy means are often made use of to overturn them, and work ends, reputed great, on purpose perhaps to humble man, in his own eyes.

As for my master, he was no sooner removed out of the sight of the mob, whose idol he had been in such an extravagant degree, than he was entirely out of their mind, and the storm he had raised subsided so totally, as to leave no other trace behind it, but his ruin.

I have observed your anxiety, to know whether he ever obtained redress, for the injustice done him in his property; and the injurious treatment he received when he was first apprehended, as I said that the fellows employed to take him, had under the sanction of authority committed all the outrages of lawless ruffians. The interest, you take in the cause of such a man, can arise from nothing but your love of justice, *which should not be violated in the person of the most unjust.* It will therefore give you pleasure to be informed, that the laws of your country never shone with brighter lustre, than in this instance.

In despite of every artifice, and effort which power and chicane could make use of to evade, or intimidate from, the execution of them (a striking instance of the latter of which was depriving his patron of every degree of power and honour, of which he could be deprived without regard to his great services, and personal consequence, only for appearing in his cause) an able and upright magistrate supported them with such resolution and judgment, that he obtained exemplary redress for all he had suffered that could be redressed, as did several others who had been involved in the same circumstances, as having been employed by him.

In gratification to your curiosity, I have thus given you the general heads of his story. To have dwelt on the minuter circumstances, however curious in themselves, would have led me too great a length, beside that they come not within my design, as I was not directly in his possession, when they happened. To return therefore now to the *regular chain* of my own adventures, I must go back to the

my leaving his service, which was not very long af-
had been released from his confinement.
ng the crowds, that came to congratulate him upon
nt, was a clergyman, whose professions of personal
ient, and respect for his principles, and abilities
rained to such a fulsome height, as would have dis-
vanity itself.
naster saw through him directly, and played him off
mour peculiar to himself, till he concluded with tel-
n, that he had a work then in hand, upon the
cheme, with his, which he intended to publish by
otion.
naster, who knew the man, took the hint in the pro-
t of a modest way of begging, and *clapped* a couple
as into his hand, desiring to be inserted in his list,
hich occasion I left his service.

CHAP. VIII.

of the joy, with which CHRYSAL *was received by his naster. Account of a curious, though not uncom- way of getting a living. Conversation between* 'SAL'S *master and his guest. They compare notes ir different attempts in the literary trade.* CHRY- *master is encouraged by his friend from his own ex- . A remarkable account of a certain matter, that much noise.*

joy my *new* master felt on the receipt of so small shewed the consequence it was of to him. He l his benefactor, in terms of rapture, and vowing gratitude, and attachment to him, and his cause, d with an happy heart. Nor was his joy without He had invited an acquaintance to sup and spend

the evening with him, and had neither money nor credit to provide any thing for his entertainment.

Despicable as the vanity of making invitations in such circumstances may appear to you, it was one of his chief resources, to support himself, and his family; as he never invited any, but such as he expected to borrow much more from, than it cost him to entertain them.

Your indignation at the mention of so mean a shift shews your happy ignorance of the ways of this populous place, in which there are numbers, who keep up a decency of external appearance, and support life only by this method of raising contributions on their acquaintances, spending with one, what they have got from another, in order to get from him too, and so on; with this difference only from common beggars, that they seldom apply to the same person twice, and instead of praying for their benefactors with an appearance of gratitude, wherever they meet them, avoid their company, and are always seeking for new acquaintances, as quarry for them to prey upon.

On this errand he had sallied out this morning, but met with such bad success, that he had been obliged to have recourse to the *subscription-scheme*, an addition which he had lately made to his former plan. His joy therefore at my late master's generosity was but natural. He returned home in high spirits, and giving his wife half his prize to provide *two or three nice little things*, secured *me*, for future contingencies.

Every thing being thus adjusted, his guest who came punctually at the appointed time, was received with all the *formalities*, and *airs* of *politeness*, of *high life*. The conversation before, and at supper ran on the usual topics of the *weather*, *politics*, and the *secret history of the day*; but when my master's lady had withdrawn, and he saw his friend begin to palate his wine with pleasure, for he never made his push, till the heart was warm, he took occasion from some *modest* mention the other made of his munificence in the relief of merit in distress, to lament his own *inability to indulge* that darling pleasure of his soul, as a *proper introduction* to his business.

"I have wondered with much concern answered his friend, at your languishing so long in this obscurity. It is all your own fault. Why do you not exert yourself? There is nothing which spirit and diligence cannot conquer."

"Very true, my dearest friend!" replied my master with a shrug of his shoulders, and an heavy sigh, "But what can diligence, or abilities either do, when they cannot find employment. I have *offered* myself to *ministry*, and *opposition*, to *booksellers*, and *news-writers*; and all to no purpose: though indeed if it was not for the assistance of one of the latter, who now and then takes an *essay*, or a *letter* from me, I should be utterly at a loss. So that what can I do?

"What! why any thing rather than be idle. If one thing won't do, another may. There is not an article *in the trade*, which I have not tried in my time, I *made bibles*, *magazines*, and *reviews*; *sermons*, *ballads*, and *dying speeches*; and though all failed I never lost my spirit. The miscarriage of one scheme only set my invention at work to strike out another. No man can have greater difficulties to struggle with, than I had; and yet you see I have got over them all."——

"Yes! but my dearest friend, you had advantages! the countenance, and assistance of such a patron as yours."

"Were just as great advantages to me, as your patrons are to you; and no more. I had the honourable advantage of *leading a bear*, for a bit of bread; and betraying his secrets to his father, and mother, for the hope of a church-living, which I should not have got at last; but that it was not worth selling."

"You astonish me! Don't you owe all your preferments, all your affluence to the interest of your patron?"——

"What I owe my preferments to is not neccessary to mention; but my affluence I owe to a very different cause. *The detection of that impostor* was the thing, that made my fortune, I might have remained in my original poverty to this day, *if it had* not been for that."——

"For that! Is it possible? I cannot conceive that the profits upon the sale of a pamphlet or two, (and that not a very extensive sale neither) could do such great things. My *novel*, I thought, bade as fair for a *good run*, as any thing, it was *seasoned high* to the taste of the times, and yet it did very little more than pay."——

"The sale! Hah! hah! hah! No, no! I did not depend upon that. My profit came in another way entirely."——

"What can be your meaning! If it be not too great a secret, I should be much obliged to you to explain this matter. It may possibly be of service to me."

"Why, on that account; and as I think I can depend upon your honour, I don't much care if I do. If you are so much surprised at my saying that I made my fortune by that pamphlet, what will you think when I tell you farther, that I never wrote one line of it, nor was I any more concerned in the sale, than you, who knew nothing of the matter? But not to perplex you with guessing, at what it is impossible you should ever discover! You can be no stranger to the noise that *impostor* made, when he first came here. While he did no more than tell his own story, it was thought by his old fraternity to be the best way not to give it consequence by contradicting it, but let it die away of itself; besides, that possibly it might not have been so easy to contradict it to any effect, while the persons concerned were all living, and the facts fresh in every one's memory. But when he went so far as to attack the whole body, and was evidently undermining the foundation upon which they stood, by tearing off the veil of antiquity behind which they hid themselves, and exposing all their mystery to light, the matter became more serious, and it was judged necessary to ruin his character in order to invalidate the credit of his work, the merit of which made a direct attack not only difficult, but also too doubtful of success to hazard an affair of such importance upon it.

"For this reason heaven and hell were conjured up, and *every engine* set at work to prove his story of himself false *in every particular*, and make him appear the most complicated villain that ever existed. But the credit of those who made this attack upon him, was too low, for it to be

effect, as their principles, and the interested motives
ı which they proceeded were sufficiently known, so that
ıly did him service, by shewing his consequence.
While they were considering how to repair this defeat,
ssity suggested to me the lucky thought of offering
n my assistance. I had already got some degree of cre-
by anticipating time in the detection of two silly impos-
s, the absurdity of which would soon have discovered
n without my help. This gave weight to my offer: ac-
ıingly they readily embraced it; and desiring only the
ction of my name, (for which you may judge, I was *well*
l) took all the trouble upon themselves.
'The reasons, which defeated them, assisted me. Eve-
hing *I was thought to say* carried weight, as *appearing to*
ceed from the highest candour, and attachment to truth,
ıothing else could *naturally* be supposed to have made
take such pains to detect an imposture, so favourable to
principles I professed myself. The public also had got
ıugh of his story, and was ready to listen to one against
n, the consequence you know. His character was ruined
ih the public; and of course a prejudice raised against
work, which ruined that also, without the trouble of
egular confutation, which as I observed before, might
t have been an easy matter: and now I hope the mystery
explained to you."—

CHAP. IX.

HRYSAL's master makes some striking remarks, on his friend's account of this mysterious transaction, and draws inferences from it, not commonly attended to. He entertains his friend with a curious song, who makes an important hit, just in his own character, upon it. CHRYSAL's *master boggles a little at first, at his friend's proposal, but is encouraged by his example to undertake it.*

. *AM* much obliged to you, for such a proof of your confidence," returned my master, "particularly as it clears up

some points to me, which I own gave me equal co surprise ; and of which delicacy prevented my d explanation from you. These were the manne that attack was made upon him, and the argu proofs brought in support of it, which were so *conclusive*, and in many instances *contradictory*, astonished any man of sense and honesty could of, or be influenced by them."

"Why, that is very true. Their zeal often ov mark to be sure. But that signified nothing. Se lic once upon the scent of scandal ; and they'll h blood-hounds, through thick and thin. Nothing gross, as to stop them. You may as well whis wind to change its course, as speak reason to th when they have conceived a prejudice.——

"But what is your opinion of that affair? Is h not, the impostor they would make him ? For I co arguments by which they would prove him one, from answering their design with me, that *I think the contrary, by proving nothing ;* as it is natura clude, that if there were any better, such would been made use of. But you certainly must have cient opportunities of being informed, in the in you necessarily had with them."——

"As to that, I know no more of the matter tha nor ever gave myself the trouble to enquire. All course I had with them, was only to save appeara get my money. Whether he was an impostor, or the same thing to me. I was paid for seeming to p one ; and that was all I cared for."

"But you continue to call him one still. Do pay you for that now ?"——

"No. I do that for my own credit. Were I t all the scandal that has been heaped upon him, *in* would revert upon myself, so that whenever I men I am obliged to do it in the old phrase. I kn *squeamish* people would have *scrupled* the whole ; *is not my way of* thinking. I hold nothing to b *a reproach, as* poverty, nor any thing a sin *over it. And so* here's my service to you. *could hit upon such* another opportunity."

"And if I would scruple to make use of it, may I perish in my present poverty; and I defy the devil to find an heavier curse"

The conversation then turned to more general topics, in the course of which, my late master naturally coming to be mentioned, "That's right (said my master) I have something to shew you, that will give you pleasure. You may remember I told you, that I am sometimes obliged to a printer of my acquaintance for *helping me to a job, in the letter or essay way.* Happening to call upon him this morning, to try if he could take any thing from me, he shewed me this," (pulling a piece of greasy paper, out of his pocket) "which I think really a curiosity. It is a proof of a bawdy-song, which the gentleman we have been talking of wrote, and had a few copies of it printed for the amusement of his particular intimates. My friend got it from one of his journey-men, who sometimes works for that gentleman, and says there are a good many more of them, which are all printed together in a ballad. You'll find it worth your reading. Nothing ever was so highly worked up. It gave me ineffable pleasure."———

"If you can prove this to be wrote by that person," said the other spitting, and riggling in his chair, after having pored over it for some time, "your fortune is made! you know his enemies are striving to run him down, by any means. Now this will give them so plausible an handle against him, that they will not fail to reward you liberally for the discovery. All you have to do, is to prove it plainly upon him."———

"I am pretty sure that may be done;" answered my master with some hesitation, "But I——I——I——I hardly know how———I am under personal obligation."—

"Nay, if you let such things as that interfere, I give you up. What signifies past obligation, when put in competition with present interest? You know what my old antagonist says, that it is a rule among his former fraternity never to let any social, or moral duties interfere with religion, of which he gives a remarkable instance in his own story. Now my interest is my religion; and every thing *which interferes* with that I abjure; as I have sufficiently *proved.* But I beg pardon, I would by no means press you

to do any thing against your conscience, if it is so der.——

'Wrong me not, my dearest friend, by such an opi my conscience is as far from being tender, as your's c I was only surprized, that I had not myself seen wha mentioned. But now that your friendship has poin out to me, you shall see me pursue it as eagerly as yo desire. All I want is your direction! Leave the rest to

The remainder of the evening was spent in consult upon the plan proper to be pursued, the forming of my master submitted implicitly to the superior judg and experience of his friend, who was so pleased wit mark of his respect, and so sure of success, that on away, he took a modest hint, and lent him five guines minding him at the same time of the confidence h placed in his honour, by disclosing his affairs to him enjoining him to secresy.

CHAP. X.

CHRYSAL'S *master pursues his scheme, and violates honesty to serve the cause of virtue and religion. waits upon his patron, who honestly refuses a cha to which he knows he has no right; but undertak affair from a more prevailing motive, in which remarkably assisted by another person, of less m who pleads the cause of religion and virtue in vai honour at length turns the scale in their favour.* CHRYSAL'S *master is disappointed of his hopes, and mak of an expedient in character, to escape from the ju ward of all his labours.* CHRYSAL *changes his serv*

NOT to lose a moment's time, in a matter of suc portance, my master went next morning to his *friend* the printer, to whom he opened his scheme, *his influence* with the assistance of a bribe, and pr *of much more*, he prevailed on the fellow from wh *former* paper was got, to betray the trust of his e *and steal* the whole ballad.

The next thing was to make his honest acquisition known to those from whom he expected the reward of his pious pains. For this purpose he waited upon his patron, and having with difficulty gained access to him, on repeated messages of important business, after the common cant of compliments, "I am come, sir," said he, on an errand, that I know must be agreeable to you, as it will afford a signal opportunity of shewing your regard for religion and virtue."

"Heh!" answered his patron, "My regard for religion, and virtue! what the devil does the fellow mean? What regard have I ever shewn for either in word or action, that should put such a thought in your head? If you are come to preach to me, you shall soon find the effects of your piety."—

"Pardon me, sir; I know you better than to be guilty of such presumption! What I mean is this. Fortune has favoured me with an opportunity of putting it into your power to establish such a character; and as I know most people are fond of the name, when it can be obtained without the trouble of the practice, I thought it my duty to acquaint you with it; especially as it will enable you, at the same time, to do a particular pleasure to your friends in power."

"Why, there may be something in that, as you say; but for the rest, I care as little for the name, as I do for the practice; and would not give myself a moment's trouble to get it; so be quick, and let me hear what you have got to say. I have *a match to ride* to-morrow against a gentleman for a considerable wager, and must see his groom this morning, in order *to settle matters with him*; beside which, I have an assignation with his wife, who expects me at this very time, so that I have not a moment to lose about religion and virtue."

My master, who knew him too well to attempt interfering with such engagements, politely wished him success, and then gave him in few words, an account of the whole affair, only reserving to himself the honour of the thought, with which *his patron* was so pleased, that he promised to give him all the assistance in his power, if it was only for the *oddity of the thing*.

Accordingly, as soon as he could spare time, from his own weightier concerns, he mentioned the matter, to those more immediately concerned in it, who embraced the project eagerly, and rewarded my master with most *liberal promises* for his pains, of which they resolved to take advantage, in order to crush a person, either hated or feared by every one among them.

In the attack made upon him, for this purpose, the principal part was undertaken by one, whose regard for religion and virtue was heightened by a motive not the most consistent with either. This was the person who had been competitor with the culprit for *the higher order of the* MOCK-MONASTERY. In the account I gave you of that curious transaction, I observed that he cherished a secret grudge against the other, which was aggravated so violently by the disgrace he suffered on that occasion, that he had prevailed to have him expelled the society * Such an opportunity therefore as this, of compleating his revenge, was not to be missed by one of his principles. Accordingly, though at the sight of the ballad he knew it to be no more, than a collection of the songs which he had himself often bore a part in singing, at the monastery, and some of the worst of which he had boasted of being the author of, he inveighed against it with all the fervency, and enthusiastic zeal of a modern fanatic, and displayed the danger of letting such an insult, upon every thing held sacred, go unpunished, in such strong, and affecting colours, as afforded high entertainment to all who heard him, and were acquainted with his life.

But all his eloquence would have proved ineffectual to make such of his fraternity as were not, like him, stimulated by private motives, give the lie to their own practice in so flagrant a manner, as to censure the theory of it, had not some particular expressions happened to affect the honour of one of them, whom all the rest of course espoused; and *thus for once, honour turned the scale, in favour of virtue and religion, too light by themselves*; and the ballad was condemned, as tending to debauch the principles of the people, though it was sufficiently known that it was not designed for publication, nor would ever have been heard of, had not *this* attack raised a curiosity about it.

Through the whole of this important transaction, my

* Vol. III. page ——

ter performed his part most cleverly, stopping at no-
g that was thought any way necessary to bring it to ef-
As soon therefore as it was concluded, he prepared
ceive the reward of his labour, the enjoyment of which
ad anticipated in imagination in every shape it could be
n.
ut it was not long before he found his hopes had been
sanguine. Instead of being rewarded immediately, as
ad been made to expect, the job was scarce done, when
ould perceive the smiles of favour grow cooler upon
, as often as he went to pay his court to his patrons, in
r to keep them in mind of their promises. A state of
uncertainty, severe enough upon any, was not to be
e by one in his circumstances. The expectations he
raised in the height of his hopes, had opened the mouths
ll his creditors upon him, with an importunity not to be
ted; beside, that he had embezzled some public money,
usted to him, a demand for which he expected every
, and knew he could not shift off, for a moment.
riven almost to distraction by such irresistible necessi-
e had no resource but to throw himself at the feet of the
on, who had appeared most sanguine in the pursuit of his
me, and consequently been most liberal of his promises
im, and implore his assistance to extricate him from his
mulated distresses. But they who will most readily
l themselves of villany, always detest the villain. All
eturn he received, was a cold profession of concern; and
ameless excuse of wanting that power to relieve him,
ch the caitiff suppliant well knew he had.
new misfortune often lightens the weight of those un-
which the mind was sinking before, by rousing it from
ess dejection, to an exertion of its powers. Such a dis-
pointment of his only hope shewed him all the horrors of
situation; and made him instantly *cast about* how to es-
from what he found he could not redress: instead
efore of betraying it, by his looks, which he knew were
ched, he assumed an air of uncommon spirits, and telling
y one that he had got a positive assurance of receiving
promised reward without any farther delay, he went to
of his tradesmen, by that time he thought the news
have reached him, and taking up goods to a conside
mount, for which he confidently engaged to pay

fixed and short day, no sooner got them into his po
than he sold them privately at half price, and pa
whatever he could carry with him, fled beyond the
his creditors; and so proved how far his late con
proceeded, as he professed, from his high regard
virtue and religion.

The agitation and horrors of his mind, from the
had resolved upon flight, till he had effected it, ma
sily conceived. Whether the present safety, it
him, gave him any lasting relief, I had not an opp
of seeing, as I quitted his service at the inn, w
took a post-chaise to get off; though it is most p
that after the first hurry of his spirits subsided, a
the various villanies, by which he had brought h
such a state of exile, imbittered the very blessing of
and kept his mind in slavery, though his body was

CHAP. XI.

*CHRYSAL again changes his service. His new maste
ged to pay expedition fees, to get over artificial del
and his mistress set out on a long journey, to do wh
have been better done at home.* CHRYSAL *makes
teresting reflections, on a most important subject.*
CHRYSAL'S *master.* CHRYSAL *continues his reflec
the same subject, which he considers in a farti
most affecting point of view.* CHRYSAL *changes his*

MY late master had scarce decamped, when
gentleman came into the inn, and ordering
and four to be got ready with the utmost expeditio
my new master a bank note to pay for it, in the ch
which he received me.

The anxiety which my new master expressed
the grooms make haste, was a sufficient reason fo
to practise every delay they could devise, in orde
tort expedition-fees, at which they were so exper
was forced to give them almost as much as he pa
chaise, before he could get it to stir.

at length every thing was settled, he directed them
cular place, where an hackney-coach waited for
of which he received a young lady, with a couple
undles, and then bade the postilions drive on;
had no sooner got out of the town, than he chan-
ders, and directed them to take another road.
sioned a new delay. The fellows alleged their
ged to go, where their master had ordered them,
ere else; and made so many difficulties, that as
cted, my master was compelled to purchase their
ce, at their own price.
ladies being thus got over, he turned to the young
sat trembling, and panting by his side, and em-
r tenderly. "Now, my dearest love, said he" all
are over. Should we be even traced to the inn,
rill effectually baffle all pursuit."
h it may, answered she, but I shall never think
e, till I am absolutely out of their reach, and all

nversation of lovers is agreeable only to them-
he rest of their's for two days, as they flew rather
lled (for which expedition they paid sufficiently,
of postilions giving the word to the next) will not
tition. As soon as they got to the end of their
hey put an end to their most immediate fears also,
iage, which might have been performed with a
ter probability of success at home, had not a po-
prevented it.
ur surprise at my saying that a *positive law* pre-
rriage, as the prosperity of the community de-
he first degree on the promotion of that state.
happens in human affairs, that the true interest
ple is not always the first object of the laws made
overnment.
too general experience confirms this remark, it
ry to explain the particular circumstance, that
sion to it in this instance.
t end of marriage is the propagation of the spe-
e manner most agreeable to reason, and likely to
e happiness of the parties, as well as the popula-

he state. As the passions, which lead to this end,
ngest before reason has acquired strength to direct
t is necessary that they should be subject to the di-
n of others who may be better qualified to discern
romote their interest. This right of direction natu-
belongs to those, who are most intimately concerned
at interest, as affecting a part of themselves; and hence,
ng every people upon the earth, however differing in
er respects and customs, this right of directing the ma-
monial choice has always belonged to the parents; till
aturity of age may be presumed to ripen judgment, and
remove the necessity upon which it is founded.

But however evident this right is, the passions of youth
so often rebel against it, that it was found necessary to en
force it by express laws. These laws though, the profes
ed end of which is to make marriage happy, should nev
be perverted to the unnatural purpose of preventing it
tirely, by clogging it with such unnecessary, and unreas
able restrictions, as tend to subjugate not only natural li
ty, but also the highest interest of the state, which dep
upon population, to avarice, caprice, or pride of fam
parents; or to views of interest in those appointed t
ply their place.

The particular case, of my master, which gave o
to these reflections, was this. He was the younger
noble family, to the honours of which his rising virt
mised to add new lustre. Youthful inclination hac
tached him to this lady, whose merits upon acq
confirmed that attachment, more than her very
tuue. Such a marriage could not fail to meet the
tion of reason, and paternal prudence. Accordi
necessary preliminary was agreed upon, when
death of her father, threw in legal obstacles, w
ened to prevent it, at least for a longer time t
impatience could bear. For, as he had
signed to his consent, those to whom the care
ter devolved, thought proper to exert the ri
law gave them of objecting to the disparit
fortune, and that of her lover, and so b
evidently for their mutual advantage.

When the lovers found that all they could do to influence their compliance was ineffectual, they had recourse to this expedient (which the sage makers of the law had, perhaps inadvertently, left open) to evade it, by flying beyond its power; and there solemnized a marriage, which should be valid at their return home, though entered into without any of the prudential cautions for securing happiness, which are customary on such occasions, and he had in vain offered to come into; so that the law, which was professedly designed to prevent inconsiderate, and unhappy marriages, in its effect deprived this, and the many marriages of the kind, of the means for procuring happiness, which former laws, founded on reason, had provided for them.

It is not to be denied, but the evils, which were immediately alleged as the occasion of this law, called aloud for remedy; but whether the remedy provided by it did not introduce an inconvenience of worse consequence to the public than those evils, is not so clear a case. Whatever restrictions might have been thought necessary, in worldly wisdom, to prevent secret marriages, by which either the honours of families might be supposed to suffer diminution, or their fortunes fall a prey to mercenary design, where these considerations interfere not, such restrictions should never, in good policy, extend.

On the contrary, every impediment and delay, *not immediately proceeding from moral necessity*, should be removed; and the state of matrimony encouraged by such honours and advantages as should counterbalance the inconveniences of it, to persons labouring under circumstances of indigence; by which means, the inferior ranks of the people, whose numbers make the strength of a state, would be delivered from the difficulties and fears which at present deter them from entering into matrimony, to the heavy loss of the community, and the immediate ruin of such numbers of both sexes, whose natural passions, debarred from this, their only proper resource, lead them into such vices, as defeat the end of their creation, and make them a *reproach* to humanity. How many infants would daily be saved from the most unnatural murder, to the ornament and advantage of their country, could the wretched par-

ed their own shame by marriage? How many fe
who offer themselves in the highways to brutal pro
, perishing with cold, hunger, and disease, migh
een the happy mothers of many children, and pe
d all the duties of their station in virtuous esteem, ha
eir being hindered from marrying, *by impediment*
by law, betrayed them to destruction?

soon as my master had thus accomplished the end o
urney, he set out on his return, to enjoy the fruits o
home. But I continued not in his possession to se
h of that mutual happiness which his marriage prom
being borrowed from him on the road, by a gentlema
his acquaintance, who had been bubbled out of all hi
ney at an horse-race, and was now *fighting his way* t
wn, by running in debt at every inn, and raising contri
ations thus on all he met, of whom he had the least know
edge.

CHAP. XII.

CHRYSAL's *new master strikes out an adventure. He i*
smitten with a girl in a travelling-waggon, and chang
his appearance to get admission to her. Account of
company in the waggon. A good-natured mistake of
of the passengers gives occasion for a broil, which is
an end to by an accident, that does not mend the mat

DISTRESSING as such a situation would have bee
another, custom had made it so familiar to my *new* m
that he thought nothing of it, but travelled on with hig
page, as unconcerned, and ready to engage in any mad
as if his pockets were full of money. Nor was h
without an opportunity of indulging his disposition.

As he was rolling carelessly along, his chariot w
ped in a narrow part of the road, by one of those tr
waggons, whose unwieldy weight gives them the
of taking place of their betters. Such a circumsta
lly made the travellers in both carriages, look o
was struck with the uncommon beauty of a
e in the waggon, whose charms in the firs

their bloom gave scope to imagination to paint a prospect if possible beyond their present perfection.

Such temptation could scarce be resisted by one who had reasoned his passions into the best subjection, much less by him, who blindly obeyed them in, or rather stimulated them to their utmost excess. He no sooner saw, therefore, than he resolved to *have* her by any means. The first thing to be done, for this pious purpose, was to change his appearance, in order to get into her company, as the least suspicion of his rank would directly *blow* his design. But this was no difficulty. He was well accustomed to lay it down; and the meanest character in life sat as naturally upon him as his own.

Accordingly as soon as his chariot passed the waggon, he drove on furiously, till he was out of sight, when he alighted, and changing cloaths with one of his servants out of livery, ordered them to leave the great road, and wait for him at an inn, some miles distance across the country.

Thus equipped for his enterprize, he walked on leisurely, like a common traveller, till he was overtaken by the waggon, the driver of which plied him in the usual way to take a place, which after some affected difficulties he agreed to. But the greatest difficulty arose not from him. The waggon was already so full, that when the driver mentioned taking in another, the passengers all cried out against it with one voice. But his authority was too absolute to be resisted. He fixed his ladder, and ordered them to make room, barely condescending to say that it was for a gentleman, who had been taken suddenly ill, and wanted to go only to the next village. This circumstance, though treated with brutal disregard by the rest, had an immediate effect upon the tender disposition of his destined prey, who squeezing closer to her mother, he crept into his nest, and settled himself as conveniently as he could next to her in the straw.

The company, into which he had thus thrust himself seemed to be a representative of all the heteroclite characters of the age. Beside the young female, whose appearance had attracted him, and her mother, a plain good looking woman, it consisted of a mountebank-doctor and

his zany, a methodist preacher, a strolling actor and actress, a fat ale-wife, a servant-maid, who was going to London to repair a cracked reputation, a recruiting serjeant and two recruits, an outlawed smuggler, and a broken exciseman.

Though my master could not at first view distinguish all their different characters, some of them were so strongly marked, that he promised himself the highest entertainment from the clashing which he concluded must inevitably arise in such a groupe, and was resolved to promote upon the first occasion. But an accident soon gave him that pleasure, without the trouble of planning for it.

As the weather was warm, and few of the company could be suspected of the delicacy of changing their cloaths often, it may be supposed that every savour which arose among them was not purely aromatic. My master had not been many minutes in his place, when the various odours fuming round him, had such an effect upon his senses, that he undesignedly breathed a wish for a bottle of *spirits*.

As he had been introduced under the pretence of being sick, the ale-wife, who happened to be near him, mistook his meaning, and thought he wanted a *dram*, not once dreaming of any other use of spirits. Pulling out a flask therefore from under her coat, in the height of good nature, "Spirits!" said she, "they are poisonous stuff. Here is what will do you more good by half!" Then drawing the cork, and taking a sup, to shew him that it was not poison, "Drink some of this," continued she, reaching him the flask "and I'll warrant it will settle you. It is right *Hollands*."

Before my master had time either to accept or refuse her offer, the actor, who sat between them, *smoaked* her mistake, and intercepting the bottle, as she reached across him, cried out in triumph.

"*Bravo, my queen! your gin from* Holland *pure,*
"*My stomach sooner than his head will cure.*"

Then taking a large *go down*, or two, "*Here, Belvidera,*" added he, giving the bottle to the actress "*in this friendly cup, drown all your sorrows!* Drink, as you *love me, deep.*"

His faithful mate could not disobey such a command,

She took the bottle, and lifting it to her head, "*Thus t the bottom*," said she, "*though it were a mile*!"

But she was interrupted in her intention by the smuggle who lay at her feet, and no sooner smelled the dear liquo than he raised his head, and perceiving what she was abou "Avast haling there," cried he, snatching the bottle fro her mouth, "or you'll pump the scupper dry." And the going to put it to his own, "Hold," said the exciseman catching his hand with the same design. "I seize this i the king's name, till I know whether it has paid duty."

The mention of the word *duty* set the smuggler's blood o fire. "Duty! you shark!" said he, grasping the bottl faster, and catching him in return by the throat with th other hand, "I'll seize you! damn my eyes and limbs! I' pay you the duty, if you don't I oose your hold this momen you scoundrel! that I will."

Though he gripped the exciseman's throat so hard, tha he could not return his compliment in words, he scorned t yield the prize without one effort. Giving a twist there fore with all his force to wrest it out of his antagonist' hand, though he could not succeed, he prevailed so far a to turn the mouth of the bottle downwards, by which mean the contents were poured full in the face of the serjeant who lay snoring on his back, with his mouth wide open.

Welcome, as such a guest would have been in a prope manner, the intrusion thus unexpectedly was not so agree able. He started up half suffocated; and belching his dose full in the face of one of the recruits, "Blood anouns! fire and fury!" sputtered he, "What's the meaning of this?"

Just as he said this, one of the wheels of the waggon cam into a deep hole, with such a plump, that though it di not absolutely overset, it tumbled all the passengers on to of one another; and instantly put a stop to the cries of th ale-wife, for the loss of her liquor.

The screams, oaths, and execrations of the whole com pany, on this occasion, would have given my master th highest delight, had he not been rather too nearly concer *ed to enjoy the fun*, the fat ale-wife being thrown so *upon him*, that he was unable to stir, though almost *thered*, so that he could not help adding his cries *concert*.

CHAP. XIII.

CHRYSAL'S master experiences some comfortable consequences from the obliging disposition of the waggoner. He pursues his design, by paying common civility to his mistress's mother. Conversation, and behaviour of the company. CHRYSAL'S master, in the pursuit of his design, meets an adventure that cools his passion, and reassembles the company, when they are all like to be at a fault, till one of them luckily hits off the scent.

WHEN the driver had got his waggon out of the hole, and seen that all was safe about it, he came to know what was the matter with his passengers; and having *unpacked* them, my master had the pleasure to hear the young woman propose to her mother to walk a little way, till some, not the most agreeable, consequences of the late disaster, should blow off, to which she readily consented, as he prepared to accompany them, both for the same reason, and in order to have an opportunity of making an acquaintance, which he found he could not so well do in the waggon.

But the waggoner was not in the humour to give them that indulgence. When they called to him to let them down, he answered surlily, that they had not above a couple of miles to their inn; and if he were to stop thus every moment, he should not get in, in time, and so without any farther ceremony whipped on his horses. This was a severe disappointment to my master, who soon grew so sick, that he could not hold up his head, all the rest of the way.

But the qualms of his stomach did not affect his conscience, so as to make him in the least alter his design. On his arrival at the inn, he made a pretence of the compassion which the young girl and her mother had expressed for him, to attach himself particularly to them, and ply them with wine, by way of return, which false modesty *made the mother* take so freely, as gave him good hopes *f success.*

The conversation and behaviour at supper was stri*the character* of the company. The methodist n*ng grace*, and talked of religion, and temper*le he* eat more than any two at the table, an

eyes were gloating at the servant-maid, his fellow-traveller, who seemed to listen to him with great complacency, and attention. The actor mimicked the methodist to his face, and lolled out his tongue, at every one else, as they happened to look another way. The actress spoke in heroicks, and turned up her nose at every thing and every body. The smuggler and exciseman sat growling at each other, as if they meant to make a farther trial of their manhood. The serjeant talked of his exploits in the wars, and proved his valour by an oath at every word, which his two pupils listened to with looks of admiration, that shewed they designed to imitate that part of his example at least. The ale-wife lamented the loss of her gin, which, she said, she could not replace with any like it, on the whole road. In short, every body eat and talked; and talked and eat together, except the girl and her mother, who were quite lost in astonishment, at a scene so new to them, and my master, whose thoughts were too much taken up with his own scheme, to mind any thing else.

Accordingly he stepped out, when supper was ended, and engaging the chamber-maid in his interest, by a present of half a crown, she shewed him where his mistress was to lie, and promised to settle all things in the manner most convenient to his designs, by putting her and her mother in the bed next to the door, there being two in the room, and placing in the other the servant-maid, who paid for a bed to herself, as her modesty would not permit her to sleep with a stranger.

As soon as the house was quiet, and my master thought the wine which he had forced upon the mother, had secured her, he got up, and stealing in his shirt to the door of their chamber, found it open, upon which he entered, and crept to the bed, where he expected to find his mistress, without ever considering what must be the consequence of surprizing her, in such a manner. Opening the curtains therefore softly to feel by the difference of *size, on which* side she lay, he had scarce put his hand *upon the cloaths*, when it was seized and gripped so hard *that he soon* lost all thought of every thing but disengaging *himself.*

For this purpose, he made two or three efforts, but finding them ineffectual, and provoked at the pain his hand suffered in the struggle, he discharged a blow with the other full on the face of his antagonist, who springing directly out of bed, returned it with such usury, that my poor master fell sprawling on the floor, where he roared out murder with all his might, in which he was immediately joined by those who lay in the other bed, whose cries not only raised the house to his rescue, but also saved him from farther violence, his antagonist desisting to beat him, in order to make his retreat in time.

When those, who lay nearest, were assembled at the door, half clad, and worse armed with whatever they could catch up in their confusion, prudential regard to personal safety made them all stop short, every one finding some pretence to excuse himself from going in first, and pressing the post of honour upon his neighbour, till they at length raised their fears so high, that it was uncertain whether any one would venture in before day-light, though the cries still continued, had not the smuggler, who did not wake to join them at first, put an end to the debate. "Damn you all," said he, snatching a candle from one, and a poker from another "for a pack of cowardly lubbers! Will you stand jawing here, while the people are murdering?" Then rushing in, "Hallo!" continued he, "what's going forward here, in the devil's name?"

The first object that presented itself to his view, when he entered, was my master, who was still upon the ground, unable, between fright and beating, to rise. Advancing to him therefore, "Hip, messmate!" said he, giving him a kick on his naked posteriors. "What cheer? Speak if you are alive!"

The entrance of light restoring my master to some spirit, he raised his head at this salute, and making an effort to get up, "I scarce know whether I am, or not." answered he, "I have been so beaten by that bitch of *Babel;* but she shall pay for it, if I ever recover."—

The place, where he was found, directing this accusation *to the person, in* that bed, while some of them helped him *up, the rest gathered* round it, and asked the servant-maid *who lay there,* what had induced her to treat the gentle-

an in such a manner? But the mention of her name saved er the trouble of a reply. Before she could speak, "It ras not she!" exclaimed my master. "I mean the old Beldam, mother to the young Witch, whose baby-face brought me among you, and who lay in this bed. It was he who abused me thus; or rather some porter in woman's cloaths, who passed for her, for no woman ever had such trength."

"I believe you must be mistaken, sir," interposed the xciseman, "the people you mean are lying quietly in the ext bed, and seem to be as much frighted as you are hurt."

"How!" returned my master, "did they not lie in this ed, next the door?—

"No," answered the other. "Mrs. *Margery* lies here, s grave and demure, as a whore at a christening."—

"Then the jade of a chamber-maid played me a trick;" eplied my master. But who the devil lay with her? For am sure she was never able to do what I have suffered."—

"As for that," said the actor, who had all the while een peeping round the bed, "I believe it will be no hard natter to find it out." "These breeches" pulling a pair rom under the bolster, must belong to somebody, and will ertainly point out her bedfellow, if the lady, like a true Amazon, did not wear them herself."

CHAP. XIV.

The advantage of a ready assurance. The methodist accounts curiously for what he has done; and turning the tables upon CHRYSAL's *master, charges him with robbery, who is thereupon obliged to discover himself, but is contradicted by one of the company, who boasts of a curious acquaintance with him in his own character. He is luckily recognized by a footman, whose master extricates him from his distress, and makes out the mistakes that had caused so much confusion.*

AS the breeches were immediately known to belong to the methodist, they marched away directly to his bed-side, for he had not joined them, and asked him how he had come to use the gentleman in that inhuman manner, shewing him my master, whom they had dragged along with them.

"Who I ?" answered the methodist affecting all the surprize of innocence, and determined to deny what he thought could not be proved. "Heaven forbid that I should use any fellow christian ill. I engage not in such broils. My warfare is with the spirit."——

"And sometimes with the flesh too, I believe, doctor!" interrupted the actor. "Nay it is in vain to deny it! do you know these breeches, doctor ?"

"Breeches!" exclaimed he, starting up in real affright and fumbling under his bolster, "O they are gone! they are gone! I am robbed, ruined and undone."

"No, doctor; they are not gone, as you see! but the question is, how they came under the young woman's bed's-head, where this gentleman received this abuse."——

"Let him answer that!" replied the methodist, never at a loss for an impudent lie, "let him answer that! all I know of the matter is this: being disturbed in my rest, I then knew not, but now plainly perceive by what cause, I arose to pray, as is my custom, when hearing somebody go softly out of the room, I watched as was my duty to prevent any evil, and following the footsteps into another chamber caught a man in the very fact of attempting the virtue of some female who lay there; upon which, expostulating with him upon the heinousness of such a crime, he flew at me so furiously, that I could scarce defend myself from him, and if in the fray he received any hurt, he must charge it to himself, as he was the aggressor. But this is not the whole; I now perceive, that I was disturbed out of my sleep, by his stealing my breeches, from under my head, which he accordingly took with him into the room of that damsel, and therefore I demand justice against him, for the attempt, as well as for any loss I may have suffered."——

Saying this he took his breeches out of the actor's hand, and searching the pockets, "it is too true!" continued he, gnashing his teeth, and wringing his hands in a perfect agony, "it is too true! I am ruined and undone! I am robbed of all the money which I had collected in my pilgrimage *to relieve* the poor of the Lord. Twenty golden guineas, *besides silver* and other monies. Let him be searched! *let every* body be searched this moment. I must have my *money!* I must have my money."

As my master was a stanger to them all; and not blessed with a face, that could bespeak much favour, they began to give credit to the charge against him, especially as the servant-maid corroborated it, by saying that he had also been rumaging for her pockets, when that worthy gentleman interrupted him (for women and all were now gathered to hear the matter canvassed) and talked of carrying him before a magistrate in the morning, that he might be sent to jail.

At another time such a scene would have given him the highest pleasure, but he had no taste for *fun* now. Enraged therefore at the iniquity of such a charge, and the insolence with which they were proceeding to treat him, "unhand me, at your perils, you scoundrels," said he, telling them who he was, "Unhand me this moment. As for that infamous villain, and his trull, I charge you to secure them directly, and send in my name for a magistrate.—I'll make examples of them at least."

You may conceive with what surprize they were all struck at hearing this. However, as he gave only his bare word for it, all were not eqnally ready to believe him. "You, my friend *Scapegrace!*" said the actor, coming, and looking him full in the face, "no, no, sir. Say that to those, who dont know him. I am his intimate companion; his chosen among ten thousand. There is not a fine girl upon the town but we have *bilked*; nor an house in the *hundreds of Drury* where we have not *kicked up a dust*, together. He and I are *Pylades* and *Orestes*; sworn friends and brothers. No! no! that stroke won't pass upon me."

This made matters worse than ever with my master, adding ridicule to insult, which was poured upon him in such torrents from every mouth, that he could not speak a word in his own defence. But his distress lasted not long. The servants of a gentleman, who luckily happened to lie at the inn that night, being raised by the uproar, one of them knew my master, through all his disguises, "By your leave there!" said he, rushing through the croud, and shoving aside some of them who had already laid hold of h "Are you all mad, to use a gentleman in this manne Then addressing himself to my master, "what is the ter, please your honour? I am sorry to see your ho

such a pickle. My master (naming him) is in th
and will do you justice. I'll run, and call him up d

Such a testimony instantly turned the scale, a
those who were most insolent to him before, now
cious to pay him respect, and attendance. Accor
was removed, without asking his leave, into his ov
where they were preparing to humanize his app
when the gentleman entered.

Much as my master was above the weakness o
he could not avoid feeling something like it, on bei
in such a condition. He was sitting on the side of
covered only with the ragged remains of his shi
had been torn to pieces in the fray, daubed all
blood and dirt, and beaten to such a degree, that
retained one feature of the *human face divine*, w
not lost all likeness of the original.

The gentleman started at such a spectacle, and
short in doubt whether it could be he, till my
voice satisfied him; when he gave orders to ha
one concerned in the affair secured, and then se
poor sufferer taken proper care of, and put to bed
ceeded to enquire into the matter, the circumst
which appeared to be these.

The methodist having agreed with the servant-
fellow-traveller, to have some *spiritual* conversat
her that night, she promised to lie in the bed next
and therefore after the chamber-maid had assign
their quarters, as she had settled with my master
some pretence to desire a change, which the othe
consented to. Accordingly as the methodist was
his reception, he came soon, and was got into b
disciple, when my master made his attempt, whos
seized, in the manner I have related; and would h
ten him still more severely for his intrusion, had it
for his crying out, upon which he retreated to his
in such an hurry, to escape detection, that he f
breeches, which he had taken with him for fear
his chamber-fellows should search them, and
eight or ten guineas that he had picked up in th
*his preach*ing about the country, and the acc
d to take as lawful prize, when they fell into

afterwards found means to convey to his wife, for more security

Every thing being thus cleared up, the gentleman advised my master to drop the affair, as prosecuting it would only expose him still more, to which he willingly agreed having no inclination for any farther trouble about it.

The methodist though was far from being so easily pacified, for the loss of the fruits of his summer's labour in the vineyard, which he thought worse of than a thousand beatings, and was resolved to recover, if possible, in spite of all their scoffs and insults. But the detection, of the other part of his history, had so entirely destroyed his credit, that he found it in vain to persist, especially as the actor offered to make oath that he had that very evening applied to him, to borrow a shilling to pay his reckoning. Cursing them all therefore in the bitterness of his soul, he changed his route, and went upon another preaching progress in order to retrieve his loss, in which pious work he prevailed upon his disciple and fellow-sufferer in shame, the servant maid, whose pockets had escaped the pillagers, to accompany him.

By this time, the waggon was ready to set out, when the rest of the company departed, except the actor, and his lady, who were so tired with that vulgar way of travelling, that they thought proper to continue their journey, in the stage-coach; and my master, who was laid up in salves, and flannels, and had lost both ability and inclination to pursue his enterprize any farther.

CHAP. XV.

Chrysal gives a striking account of his master. He arrives in London, *and pays a visit to his mistress. His curious method of courting. His mistress makes him a present of half her fortune beforehand, in return for which he promises to marry her next day and then goes to his girl. Difference in his behaviour to the two naturally accounted for. An uncommon guest at a wedding, with as uncommon a manner of celebrating a nuptial night. shew a still more uncommon instance of matrimonial complaisance.* Chrysal *changes his service.*

THE singularity of my master's character gave curiosity to take a view of his life, while he was

ing off some of the effects of his late adventure. He was born in a rank, that supported the fair hopes of honour, and advantage, which the first opening of his youth, universally raised. But an error in his education blasted all those hopes in the bud, and drove him into every extreme of vice and folly, which it was designed to guard against.

The bad consequences which are seen to attend indulging the passions too far, often lead weak minds to attempt suppressing them entirely, without considering that the crime is only in the excess. The difficulty and pain of this attempt throw such a gloom over the whole appearance as hides the native beauty of virtue, and makes it seem to be the source of unhappiness, to those who view it only in these effects, so as to terrify them from the pursuit of it.

On this error pretended enthusiasts have in every age founded their influence, by enslaving the mind to groundless terrors, which they never fail to turn to their own advantage. To the conduct of such blind and base guides, the mother of my master, to whom the sole care of his education had fallen by the death of her husband, implicitly resigned herself, and of course her son, in return for which they flattered her fanaticism, and vanity together, with promises of breeding him up in the perfection of sanctity.

For this purpose, he was debarred from every innocent recreation, and harrassed with studies, improper for his age. His appetites were mortified by fasting; his rest was broken to chaunt hymns, and pray; nor was he allowed even to speak but in scripture-phrase; and all as the indispensible duties of virtue and religion.

Such a slavery naturally gave him so great an aversion to every thing that bore their names, that the moment he became his own master, he placed the supreme pleasure of his life, in acting in contradiction to them, by every instance of expensive and vicious excess, in which he squandered away the inheritance of his ancestors, and broke his constitution with a rapidity, that gave scandal to vice, put folly out of countenance, and made his name a bye-word in an age of excesses. And in this situation he was, when *I came into his* possession.

Though it was near noon before he awoke, the gentleman *whose* presence had so luckily relieved him the night

before, waited to see him, when he compleated his kind ness by lending him money to defray his expences up t town, upon which he sent for his equipage, and set off with out farther concern at what had happened.

On his arrival in London, he drove directly to the las place, which any other man in his circumstances woul have thought of going to. This was the house of a lady o large fortune, to whom he had paid his addresses, since hi extravagance had dissipated his own; and with this pecu liar honesty, that he never even pretended a regard to herself

The success of such a courtship must appear improba ble, but there is no accounting for the caprice of woman She had taken a liking to him, which seemed to rise in pro portion to the flights he shewed her, and was resolved t gratify, if only nominally, for she could expect no more, a the hazard of every happiness of life.

It may be supposed that the sight of him, in such a con dition, struck her severely. She flew to him, threw he arms around his neck, and bemoaned his misfortune in the most passionate terms. But that was not what he wanted Shaking her off, without feigning the least return to he fondness. "Psha!" said he, "leave off this stuff, and le me know whether you have got the money, I told you I should want to pay off those debts of honour! If you have, and will also give me up the rest of your fortune, without reserve, I'll marry you."

"Will you?" exclaimed she, in rapture, "then you have it, if it were ten times as much. Here it is," open ing a bureau, and reaching him an handful of bank notes. "I sold out half my fortune, to raise it, the very day you spoke to me."

"I wish I had known that" said he, putting the notes in his pocket, "and then I might have made my excursion into the country longer. Farewell! I'll call upon you to-morrow evening, and conclude the job. Do you have the hangman and halter ready."

"What do you mean? I don't understand you."

"What should I mean, but the parson, and the rin is not that an halter? And does not he hang us up wi life?"

"But can't you stay a few moments! I want to know how you come in that condition!"

"It was only a scrape about a wench. I'll tell you the particulars another time. My girl would not forgive me, if she knew I was so long in town, without going to her."

"But will you certainly come to-morrow? I am afraid you will disappoint me, now you have got what you wanted."

"Never fear! I have not got what I want, while you have a shilling left in the world."

Saying which he walked away without deigning to take any farther leave.

But his behaviour was not so cavalier, where he was going. The moment he entered his mistress's room, she flew at him, not with the fondness of a dove. "So! said she "what bawdy-house have you been breaking up now? You do well to come to me in such a pickle; but I'll see you damn'd before I take the trouble of nursing you."

"Don't be in a passion, my love" said he, taking her in his arms, and giving her a kiss, "It is no such thing. I fell among a gang of foot-pads, who abused me in this manner, because I made resistance."

"A very likely story truly, invented, I suppose, to excuse your not bringing me money! but if that is the case, you may go to the devil from whence you came. I'll not be troubled with your company."

"No, my dear! I never come to you empty-handed, let me do as I will, elsewhere." With which word he pulled out one of the bank-notes, he had just got from the other, and giving it to her, put her at length in a good humour.

I see your indignation at a man's acting in such a manner; but you could expect no other. The same baseness of temper which could treat the other woman with insult, naturally submitted to be insulted by this.

You imagine that his mistress must have uncommon attractions! to give her such power over him! You judge right. Her's were uncommon indeed. She had lost her hair and teeth in a salivation; and was allowed to be the most profligate of her profession; charms sufficient to *attach a man* of his taste.

My master having thus happily made his peace, the *loving couple* sat down to their bottle, as usual, over

happening to mention his intended marriage the
y, her delicacy took such offence, that she positively
to consent to it, till he promised not only that she
ɔe present, but also to return, and spend his wedding
ith her, to prove her triumph over the happy bride.
rdingly he took her with him the next evening,
roducing her to the expecting fair one, "I have
t my girl" said he, to grace our nuptials. The dear
ɔ insisted upon it; and you know I can't refuse her
ıg." The bride elect was so enraptured at the
of her approaching happiness, that she had no
the insult, but received her with politeness perhaps
ıout a mixture of pride on the occasion.
ɔ are some scenes, the extravagance of which *beg-*
cription. I shall therefore only say, that the beha-
the company was in character, during the ceremo-
entertainment, at the end of which the bridegroom
his promise to go back with his mistress, the con-
bride not only consented, but also proposed prepar-
partment for her, in her own house, to save him that
for the future, and procure for herself the pleasure
ɔmpany; a scheme that was actually carried into
on, while she had an house to receive her; which
very long, a continuance of the same extravagance
dissipated his own fortune soon dissipating her's also.
y be imagined that I did not remain long in the pos-
of such a master. He *lost me*, the next evening af-
narriage, on a bet, that he could repeat the *Lord's*
, which he laid on purpose to lose, in order to prove
irely he had got rid of the prejudices of education.

CHAP. XVI.

ʟ *makes some reflections, not likely to be much re-*
d. His master pays a love-visit to a young lady,
father interposes unpolitely, and makes some out of-
ay objections. Cʜʀʏsᴀʟ's *master hits upon a*
ɪe for getting over them. He proposes marriage on
terms, which are agreed to, and the day fixed at
distance.

E on former occasions given you a sufficient d
ɔ how people of fashion spend their time in gam

houses, where, though, every meeting produces new misfortunes to some of the company, there is such a sameness in the manner, as will not bear repetition, and must cloy any creature not absolutely under infatuation, or obliged to make a trade of it for bread, as neither of which was the case of my *new* master, he left the company early, to pursue pleasures, more in his own taste.

In no instance are the contradictions in human conduct so strongly shewn, as in that of man to woman. He who would lose his life rather than violate the strictest principles of honour, or honesty as they are absurdly distinguished from each other, in his intercourse with another man, not only scruples not to study deceit, and practise the blackest and basest villanies against woman; but will even glory in the success of them, when accomplished, without shewing remorse in himself, or meeting reproof from others.

The reason of this is generally said to be man's partiality to his own cause, which as he has the power of judging in his hands, whether by usurpation or right, it matters not, makes him pardon in others, the crime he would be glad to commit himself.

But without exculpating him in the least, woman bears an heavy share in the blame of her sex's ruin. I mean not here by her immediate consent in her own case, but by the countenance which she shews to the perpetrators of it, in that of others; it being as certain in fact, as it is gross and absurd to thought, that the surest recommendation to the general favour of women is the fame of having ruined numbers of them.

Whether this proceeds from a vain ambition of triumphing over the triumpher, or an affectation, of disdaining to espouse the cause of the fallen, as having forfeited the common regards of humanity, makes no difference in the consequence, whatever it may in the crime, as it opens an opportunity to the spoiler to extend his conquests often upon themselves, in the midst of their security; whereas, would women shew a true sense of the honour of their sex, by *refusing* every kind of intercourse with such as had ever *violated it*, man's partiality to himself would lose its effect.

and all his designs upon them be restrained within the proper boundaries of virtue.

From the place, where I came into the possession of a *new* master, he went to pay a visit to a young lady of uncommon beauty and merit, whom he was violently in love with; that is, he was earnestly bent upon gratifying his desire for her, at the expence of her ruin; an enterprise for which he was eminently qualified, being possessed of all the advantages of youth, fortune and address, and absolutely free from every restraint of principle, as he had proved on several successful occasions of the same kind. The reception he met shewed that he had made an interest in her heart; but all his experience in the science of intrigue could not elude the vigilance of her virtue for a moment, nor find the least opening for any attack upon her honour.

Such difficulties only redoubled his ardour. As he was considering therefore next morning, how he should proceed, he was interrupted in his meditations by a visit from his mistress's father. After some time spent in common chat, "I have taken the liberty to wait upon you, sir," said the father, "about an affair, the importance of which, to my happiness, will apologize for any seeming unpoliteness in it. I have for some time taken notice of the frequency of your visits to my house, the honour of which I am justly sensible of, but not so far dazzled by, but I can see the motive of them through it; and therefore must for many reasons beg leave to desire that you will discontinue them."

"I——I——I don't understand you, sir;" answered my master, a good deal disconcerted at so unexpected an address, "I have no motive that I desire to conceal, or is any way inconsistent with the character of a gentleman.'

"Pardon me, sir," replied the other, "I mean no such thing. But yet, what may be thought consistent with that character in some things, may be very inconsistent with the happiness of a father. To be plain, sir, I am not so unacquainted with the world, but I can see that all your visits are paid to my daughter; and as she is not upon a level *with you either* in family, or fortune, for a wife I must re*eat my request*, that you will drop a pursuit, which must *erefore have* another view."

" You do injustice to your daughter," returne
ter, recovered from his surprise, and convinced t
in vain to dissemble any longer, " to say that
upon a level with any man alive. I am above
pride of family; and as to fortune, my own sa
without hazarding my happiness, to seek for mor
" These" said the lady's father, " are truly
ments of a gentleman, nor have I any doubt of t
ty with which you declare them. But there are
siderations that make it impossible to carry the
ecution. You, and my daughter, profess differ
ples of religion; and as I can by no means expec
should change your's, so I hope, she is too firmly
in her's, to quit them for any wordly honour, or ad
This was a stroke my master was not prepared
acquiesced therefore seemingly, with the best
could, to avoid entering more explicitly into th
till he should have time to concert measures f
over this new difficulty, for his honour was no
and he resolved to stop at nothing, if only to
insolence of her father, in presuming to forbi
house.

Accordingly, after resolving a variety of sc
fixed upon one, which he thought could not fail.
this hope, he went next morning to wait upon hi
notwithstanding the interdiction of her father, a
her alone, after some moments of mutual confusi
circumstances of such a meeting, " I—I—I—I
madam" said my master hesitating, and blush
spoke, " I am come in consequence of what
tween your father and me yesterday, of which I
he has informed you. It never was my design t
a passion, upon which depends the happiness o
I only waited till some particular circumstances
able me to declare it with more convenience.
has made the discovery, that reserve is no longer
If therefore, madam, I can be so happy, as to find
your sight, all his objections I presume will be
my offering to marry you directly; on this so
that our marriage shall be kept inviolably secr
accomplished some affairs, to which you m

the difference of our religions would be a prejudice. The ceremony shall be performed by any clergyman you please, in the presence of your father, and any other witnesses in whose secrecy we can confide, and every thing done that can convince you of the sincerity and honour of my attachment. Speak then, dearest madam and make me happy, by complying with a proposal, that has your happiness in view, equally with my own."

"I should be unworthy of the honour you do me," answered she, the blush of true modesty heightening the charms of her beauty, "if I could let it interfere with superior obligations. When the approbation of my father gives a proper sanction to your application to me, you will probably find no great difficulty, in making my inclination go hand in hand with my duty."

Her father just then entering, relieved her from the embarrassment of any further conversation upon so delicate a subject; and she withdrew. But my master was under no such difficulty. Encouraged by a reply so favourable to his hopes, he directly repeated his proposal to her father, who promised him a decisive answer, next morning.

As the manner of his reception left him no room to doubt of his success, he went again, at the time appointed, when the father gave his consent without difficulty, as did his mistress, stipulating only for a short delay, till she should return from the wedding of a young lady, her cousin, who lived at some distance in the country, and had engaged her to attend her upon that occasion. As he could make no just objection to this, however disagreeable suspension of his hopes, he consented with a compliment, that his resolution was too firmly fixed, for any time to make him change it, and then took his leave, exulting at the success of his project.

CHAP. XVII.

CHRYSAL'S master is privately married. Not satisfied with one wife for love, he wants another for money. He proposes the matter to his wife, on whose refusal, he discloses his grand scheme; in which, deep as it is laid, he has the mortification to find himself anticipated, and his own weapons turned upon himself. Consequences of this discovery. CHRYSAL'S *master takes a common method of silencing scandal.* CHRYSAL *changes his service.*

THE smiles of hope make the sunshine of life; as the mind is then too intent upon the object in expectation, to see the inconveniences which afterwards embitter the enjoyment of it. The absence of his mistress, though considerably longer, than he had apprehended, passed away pleasantly in the thought of his approaching happiness. As soon as she returned, therefore, he directly claimed the performance of her promise, to which all parties consenting, they were married by his own chaplain, in the private manner he desired.

Possessed thus of his wishes, his next care was to enjoy them, with the most convenience to himself. For this purpose, he took an house, next to his own; and opening a secret communication between them, he removed her thither, as he could not take her directly home, without declaring his marriage.

Mortifying, as the mysterious appearance of such a situation must have been to her, she made no objection, but complied implicitly, in that and every thing else, as if she had no will, but his. Passions merely sensual are soon sated. Though the resemblance of this intercourse to an intrigue heightened the pleasure of it, he had not carried it on long, when an opportunity of marrying to great advantage, in the phrase of the world, awoke his ambition, and gave his wishes another turn.

After some little conflict with himself, in which however the object in view proved too powerful for that in *possession*, he resolved to break the matter to his wife. *Accordingly*, as they sat together one morning at breakfast, after some expressions of uncommon tenderness,

"The regard, which my dearest girl has always shewn for me" said he, blushing at his own baseness as he spoke, "convinces me that she will not only take pleasure to hear of any thing to my advantage, but also forward it as far, as may be in her power."

"I hope no action of my life," answered she, surprised at his speaking in such a manner, "since I have been married to you, has given any reason to doubt either my duty, or affection, that you should imagine such a preface necessary to introduce whatever you think proper to command."

"Very true, my dearest life. But—but—but there are some things, the nature of which requires delicacy, even to you, whose understanding is superior to the foibles of your sex. You know the young *lady Worthland!* I have received intimation that my addresses would not be unacceptable to her. Now as her rank and fortune would entitle me to expect the first honours in the state, I have that confidence in the attachment and love of my dearest girl, as to think that you will not oppose my interest."——

"As how?" replied she eagerly, alarmed at the hint, but unwilling to think so meanly of him, as to understand it, "As how? What interest can you possibly have in her rank and fortune?"——

"The interest, which the law gives an husband. Possession! absolute possession of the whole."——

"An husband? Good God! how can that be? Are you not already married?"——

"True, my dearest life! but as that marriage is a secret, if it can be kept so, it will be no obstacle. You shall remain, as you are, the wife of my love; and I will be only the husband of her fortune."——

"How you men, whose minds are stronger, take pleasure in playing with the weakness of woman? The very mention of such a thing even in jest, (for it is impossible you can be serious) strikes me with horror."——

"In jest! I am serious upon my honour, and expect your immediate compliance, as a proof of your duty and affection."——

"*And can you* mention honour, in the same breath with *such a base proposal*? What a profanation of the word

But whether you are serious, or not, I must be so, on such an occasion; and therefore I declare that I never will sacrifice both honour and conscience, by giving what you are pleased to call a proof of duty, and affection, but what would really prove that I had neither."——

"This romantic spirit, child, much as you think it becomes you, is all thrown away. I am determined; and you must submit. But let me tell you, that on the manner of that submission depends your future welfare. If you comply properly with my proposal, I will make a settlement upon you, that shall exceed any expectations you could naturally have had in life, and remain your husband, in every thing but the empty name. But if you attempt making the least opposition to my will, I cast you off from this moment to beggary and shame; nor shall any late repentance ever bring me to receive you again; so consider the consequence, before you rashly run upon your ruin; I shall expect your final resolution to-morrow."——

"For that, you need not wait a moment. I fear no consequence that can attend my doing what is right. The duty of obedience, I have fulfilled in its utmost extent, by immuring myself thus, and forfeiting my good name to keep your secret; but while my conscience witnessed for the purity of my heart, I regarded not the present censure of the world, no more than I do now, from the same principle of virtuous resolution, your vain threats, for in such a light, the laws of my country enable me to hold them."—

"The laws of your country, madam! Then claim their protection if you please; but you will find that they afford none to you. Such marriages as your's, between people professing different religions, are made void by those laws, and therefore if you think proper to depend upon them, I give you this notice, that you have nothing to expect from me, but what they shall procure you."——

"And was this your motive" returned she, with a spirit raised by indignation, "for desiring a private marriage? Impossible! you could not, cannot be so base. You only have a mind to try my resolution, which you shall ever find *immovable* in this, and every cause of virtue and honour."—

"*Madam*, I have no more time to trifle in this manner; *therefore* once more I desire you to let me know your final

determination; for notwithstanding this behaviour, I still have such a regard for you, that I am unwilling to take an answer which must separate us for ever. Think then, before you speak; and let my making you this generous offer, and preventing your exposing yourself in vain, teach you a return of proper gratitude."

"I want not a moment to determine between virtue and vice, infamy and honour."——

"Then take the consequence; and blame yourself, when it is too late."——

"I will; if any blame falls on me. And now that I see you are serious, in return for the notice you have so generously given me, I let you know, that I have obviated the advantage you flatter yourself you have over me, by conforming *legally* to your religion, before I was married to you."——

"Confusion! what is that you say? When, where did you conform?"——

"When I went to the wedding of my cousin; as you will find upon enquiry, which I advise you to make, before you proceed farther in a scheme, that can only expose you to worse infamy than that, with which you threatened me."

"Infernal witch! was this your love?"——

"No; it was the prudence of my friends."

"My love could harbour no doubt of you; but they knew you better; and took this honest, wise precaution to guard against villany, which I now am sensible they foresaw; and therefore as you have thought proper to refer me to the law, I now tell you that I will immediately claim its protection, and declare my marriage, nor suffer any longer in the opinion of the world, by a secrecy, that was enjoined for so base a purpose; by which I shall at least have the satisfaction of saving another woman from falling into the snare laid for her."——

Saying this, she flung out of the room, to conceal tears, which she thought would betray a weakness unworthy of her, and could no longer restrain.

The nature of my master's meditations on this discovery may be easily conceived. He cursed that foolish fondness, which had thus led him blindfold into his own snare; and *damned all* womankind, in revenge for being foiled at his *own weapons* by one of the sex.

When he had vented his rage, in this manner for sev

time, a sudden gleam of hope flattered him, that what she said might possibly have been only the instantaneous suggestion of resentment and despair, without being really true. Pleased with the thought, he sent directly to make the proper enquiry, the result of which confirmed the defeat of all his designs. But this was not the only mortificaton he sufcred. His wife, the moment she left him, went to her father, and discovering to him her husband's baseness, he supported her in her resolution of declaring her marriage, as the most proper means to prevent his forming any farther schemes against her.

The consequence is obvious. The public received such a curious piece of scandal with pleasure; and paid respect to his wife, if only to shew contempt for him; particularly the women, who made her's the cause of the sex, as he had precluded all farther designs upon himself, by marriage.

This though, however flattering to her vanity and resentment at the time, only widened a breach, that she wished to close. His pride was piqued to disappoint her design, as she had his, and he left her to languish out the rest of her life in worse than widowhood, and repent of the folly of attempting to attach to herself a man who she knew had betrayed others of the sex.

As for my master, this detection made him desperate. He threw off every appearance of regard even to common decency, which he thought could no longer be of use to him, and determined to bear down scandal, by glorying in his vices; in the performance of which gallant resolution, he gave me to a stage-dancer, who gave me to an half pay officer, who gave me to a tavern-keeper, &c.—Vol II.—Page

CHAP. XVIII.

Chrysal gives an account of certain interesting occurrences. An extraordinary definition of a common word.—Great expectations disappointed. The consequence of planning in the closet the operations of the field, with the origin of that sagacious practice.

Chrysal's master in the course of his journey from Vienna to Lisbon, falls in with one of the armies engaged in carrying on the war.

"The army through which my master was obliged to pass

as I have said, though paid by England, and the flower of it composed of Britons, was commanded by a German general, in disgraceful acknowledgment of the want of military merit equal to such a charge, in the natives." Vol. II p.215.

Such an indignity to a people ever famed in war, and jealous of their honour, must appear unaccountable; but the web of human policy is woven in so mysterious a manner, as to reconcile inconsistencies still harder to be accounted for, on the common principles of reason.

When this army was first formed, the command of it was given to a Briton, whose military abilities had in their opening dawn saved his country from ruin, and now in their meridian promised to raise his name to an equality in glory, with those of most renown, in the long list of heroes; but the wisdom of those measures, by which the world is governed, defeated expectations so justly founded, and deprived his country for ever of the advantage of such abilities.

As the professed design of this army was only to observe the motions of the French, and defend the allies of England from their attacks, it was judged sufficient to make it barely of such force, as might effect that defence, with the assistance of those allies themselves. Though an inferior army may act successfully on the defensive in repelling an immediate assault upon itself, yet where its attention is extended to the defence of distant objects, the necessity of dividing such inferior strength, enhances the disproportion, so as not only to defeat the design, but also often to involve the defenders in the ruin they were meant to avert from others.

The danger of such an event was evident in the present case, but some divisions in the English councils made it impossible to obviate it, by making the force of the army equal to the end it was appointed for; certain *patriots* having opposed the forming of any such army at all with so plausible and popular arguments, that the sovereign was obliged to be satisfied for the present, with the shadow of one, as I may say, in expectation of being able to reinforce it, by degrees, as the *patriots* expected to make their compliance with such a measure, the means for gaining the end of their patriotism, that is raising themselves to power.

You seem surprized at my calling men, who could act *with such a view*, and oppose a measure, which I have said to

be founded on every motive of honour and justice, by the respectable name of *patriots*. But in this, as in very many other things, the name remains after the idea, it was designed to represent it lost. *Patriotism*, that once meant the noblest exertion of disinterested virtue, by which every attention to private advantage was sacrificed to the public good, signifies now no more, than an opposition to the measures of government, whether right or wrong, supported by such pretences, as are most likely to inflame the passions of the people, till the governors are so embarrassed, as to be obliged to admit the patriots to a share of their power, when they directly throw off the mask, for some other to take up; and do themselves the very things which they before declaimed against with such noise and vehemence.—By this general description I do not absolutely preclude a few particular exceptions; nor deny the merit of some men, who even in modern times have deserved the name, in all the honour of its original meaning.

The nature of such a command, and the improbability of its success, would have deterred any man from accepting it, who was not actuated by principles so truly patriotic, as to make him disregard every other motive, for the mere possibility of serving his country.

As the abilities of the general often make up for the weakness of an army, the Britons under his command confiding in him, looked upon the superior force of their enemies with pleasure, as promising them the greater glory. Nor was this confidence without foundation; he had led them to victory before, when they scarce deserved the name of regular forces; and had since, with unwearied care, assisted their native valour with every advantage of the most judicious discipline. Under such a commander therefore, what might not such troops hope to do? But a difficulty still more distressing than the inferiority of his force disappointed all those hopes.

Military operations are so complicated, that every motion of an army requires a correspondent one, in that opposed to it. The obvious truth of this shews the sagacity of planning, in the closet, the operations of the field. Particular objects indeed may be proposed; but the method of accomplishing them must be left to the judgment of the commander, as occasion may direct, it being absolutely im-

possible to foresee, and provide for all the instantaneous contingencies, which must make an immediate deviation from any system, that could have been laid down, indispensably necessary. Where this discretionary power is abridged, and the motions of a general marked out for him, it must be from the fault of his adversaries, if he performs any thing of consequence.

The first, who introduced this scheme of shackling a commander, were churchmen, who puffed up by the power, which their influence over the weakness of princes gave them, disdained to appear incapable of any thing; and therefore as their want of military knowledge would not permit their undertaking the actual command of armies, they took this method of shewing their abilities and authority, by directing how the commanders of them should proceed; a method, however absurd in itself, so flattering to human self-sufficiency, that princes adopted it after, when age or infirmity prevented their leading their forces in the field.

CHAP. XIX.

Continued. The natural event of such a situation. The general victorious over himself, quits the pursuit of military glory for the practice of the virtues of peace. Perfidy of the enemy justly punished. The army is formed again under the command of a GERMAN, *and a sugar-plumb given to the* ENGLISH *to stop their mouths at such an insult.*

DISTRESSED more by directions of this kind than even by the weakness of his army, the British general took the field, rather in obedience to his duty than from any hope of success, and literally to *observe* the motions of an enemy whom he was not able to oppose.

The event was as he foresaw. The enemy superior in strength, and at liberty to seize every advantage, while he could only act in consequence of orders, given at a distance, and impossible to be always proper, soon turned his attention from the defence of others to the preservation of his own army. But even this, the circumstances he was in made it impossible for all his judgment and intrepidity to effect, though displayed in a manner that made his name immortal, otherwise than by giving up the countries he went to defend, on the best terms he could procure, and forming his own troops.

Mortifying as such a necessity must have been to an heart panting for glory, his conduct under it reflected more real honour upon him, than any victory gained against probability, at the imminent hazard of the loss of his whole army could have done, as it shewed that he was superior even to the desire of fame, when clashing with the interest of his country.

But they who had driven him to this necessity, by disabling him from pursuing the dictates of his own judgment, thought proper to view his conduct in another light, and censure in him their own errors. The honest indignation of conscious virtue could not brook treatment so disingenuous. In justice to himself therefore, he resigned all military command, and, quitting the profession of arms for ever, devoted the remainder of his days to the practice of every virtue of peace.

As to the countries which he had been thus disappointed from defending, their troubles ended not so easily. The enemy, in the insolence of power, soon broke through the terms on which they had been given up, and treated the army that had submitted on the security of public faith, with every instance of the most flagrant injustice.

All obligations are mutual. The breach of one party therefore disengages the other. Provoked by such perfidy, the injured army joined the natives, and arose with all the fury of revenge upon their oppressors. Such attacks are not to be resisted. The tyrants were driven out of all their conquests; and, to prevent their recovery of them, the army was formed again of force sufficient to accomplish the end proposed, and the command of it given to a *German* of proved abilities, free from the restrictions which had made those of the late commander of no effect, his miscarriage having shewn the absurdity of them; and the *English patriots*, who had before opposed the raising any such army, having succeeded in their views of getting into power, and now hiding the design with all their influence; "though to palliate their disgrace, and to satisfy the jealousy of the *English*, they had the imaginary privilege of being immediately under a commander of their own, and subject only to their own laws, in all things except the operations of the war, when they *were of necessity* to obey the *German* commander in chief."—*Vol. II. p.* —.

FINIS.